

Manitoba Water Stewardship

**Annual Report
2005-2006**



Gestion des ressources hydriques
Manitoba

**Rapport annuel
2005-2006**

Manitoba 



MINISTÈRE OF WATER STEWARDSHIP

Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

His Honour The Honourable John Harvard, P.C., O.M.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235
Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

Your Honour:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of Manitoba Water Stewardship, for the year ending March 31, 2006.

"The best water for all life and lasting prosperity" is Manitoba Water Stewardship's vision. We work towards achieving our vision by providing leadership in environmental stewardship for the benefit of current and future generations of Manitobans so the social, economic and inherent environmental value of water is protected and realized.

This report details the department's many accomplishments over the past fiscal year.

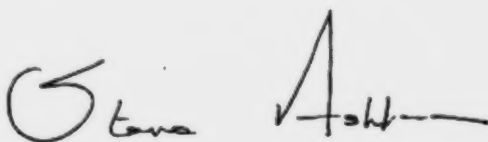
Despite having to allocate significant resources to respond to issues resulting from the most widespread rainfall-generated flooding on record, Manitoba Water Stewardship, through new and ongoing initiatives, addressed several key priority areas, including:

- Proclamation in June 2005 of *The Water Protection Act* which provides for the protection and stewardship of Manitoba's water resources and aquatic ecosystems;
- Partnership development to deliver programs including the Fisher River Flood Protection Program with Indian and Northern Affairs, Peguis and Fisher River First Nations, the communities of Dallas/Red Rose, Harwill and Fisher Bay; the launch of the Riparian Easements Delivery Program in partnership with Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation; and the negotiation of a Beneficial Management Practice Top-Up Incentive program in partnership with the Canada-Manitoba Farm Stewardship Program;
- Continuing to challenge and monitor developments on projects that pose a threat to Manitoba waters including the Devils Lake Outlet and the Missouri River diversion project;
- Implementation of the Northern Net Replacement Program to compensate fishers who had lost nets due to high water;

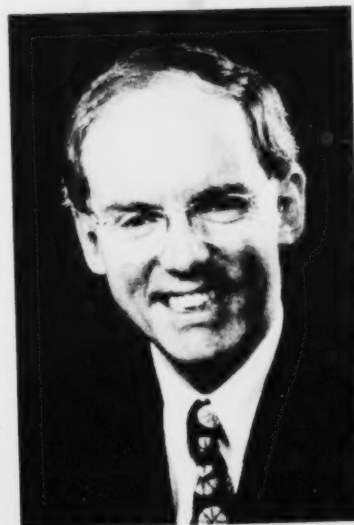
- Fisheries Enhancement Initiative funding 292 projects directed at enhancing fish populations and their habitat as well as funding educational opportunities;
- Implementation of the Clean Beaches Program including water quality monitoring at over 60 beaches during the summer to ensure the safety of recreational users; and
- Twelve infrastructure projects were undertaken including numerous drainage projects and completion of the rehabilitation of the Fairford Control Structure and Highway Bridge.

Manitoba Water Stewardship is dedicated to providing effective programs and services which result in the betterment and safety of our water resources for Manitoban's use and recreation. The Annual Report details information on the programs and activities that take place around the province in service of Manitobans.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Ashton". The signature is stylized, with a large "S" and "A".

Steve Ashton
Minister of Water Stewardship



Manitoba



**Deputy Minister of
Water Stewardship**

Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba CANADA
R3C 0V8

The Honourable Steve Ashton
Minister of Water Stewardship
Room 314, Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

Dear Minister:

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of Manitoba Water Stewardship for the year ending March 31, 2006.

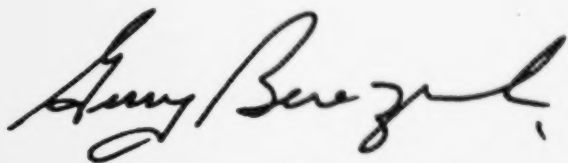
The Department and its staff have accomplished many goals over the past year. Their skills and dedication have contributed to the safety and sustainability of our water resources and resulted in many productive activities with positive outcomes, including:

- Protecting transboundary water quality to meet the public's need, including significant efforts related to the Devils Lake Outlet and Missouri River Diversion projects;
- Significant work on the Manitoba's Nutrient Management Strategy that led to the commitments of the Lake Winnipeg Action Plan and release of "Our Collective Responsibility: Reducing Nutrient Loading to Lake Winnipeg" Report;
- Enhanced technical and educational support to water treatment plant operators and technical regulation, advice and monitoring assistance related to public water quality and supply issues;
- Technical and grant support of the Manitoba Water Services Board to partner with local governments on sewer and water projects costing over \$34.5 million in 49 locations across Manitoba;
- Flood protection initiatives including new dikes and upgrade of existing dikes to protect individuals and communities affected by high water levels on Lake Winnipeg;
- Regular monitoring of water levels to support flood warnings during peak periods and protection through means such as operation of the Red River Floodway and the Fairford Water Control Structure;
- Extensive consultations with First Nations and Northern Affairs communities as part of the licensing efforts for the Wuskwatim Generation and Transmisison Line projects;
- The construction of water control and drainage structures across the Province;
- Regular monitoring of water quality at Manitoba's beaches to ensure safety of recreational users;

- Continued work toward protection of endangered aquatic species in Manitoba in cooperation with federal counterparts; and
- Enhancing fish populations through the Fisheries Enhancement Initiative and promoting sustainable fishing practices through participation in programs such as Winnipeg's Urban Partnership as well as the recreational fishing league for youth aged 9 to 15 years.

The following report outlines further accomplishments for the 2005/06 fiscal year in greater detail.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gerry Berezuk". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent loop at the end.

Gerry Berezuk
Deputy Minister of Water Stewardship



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**WATER STEWARDSHIP
ORGANIZATION CHART
AS OF MARCH 31, 2006**

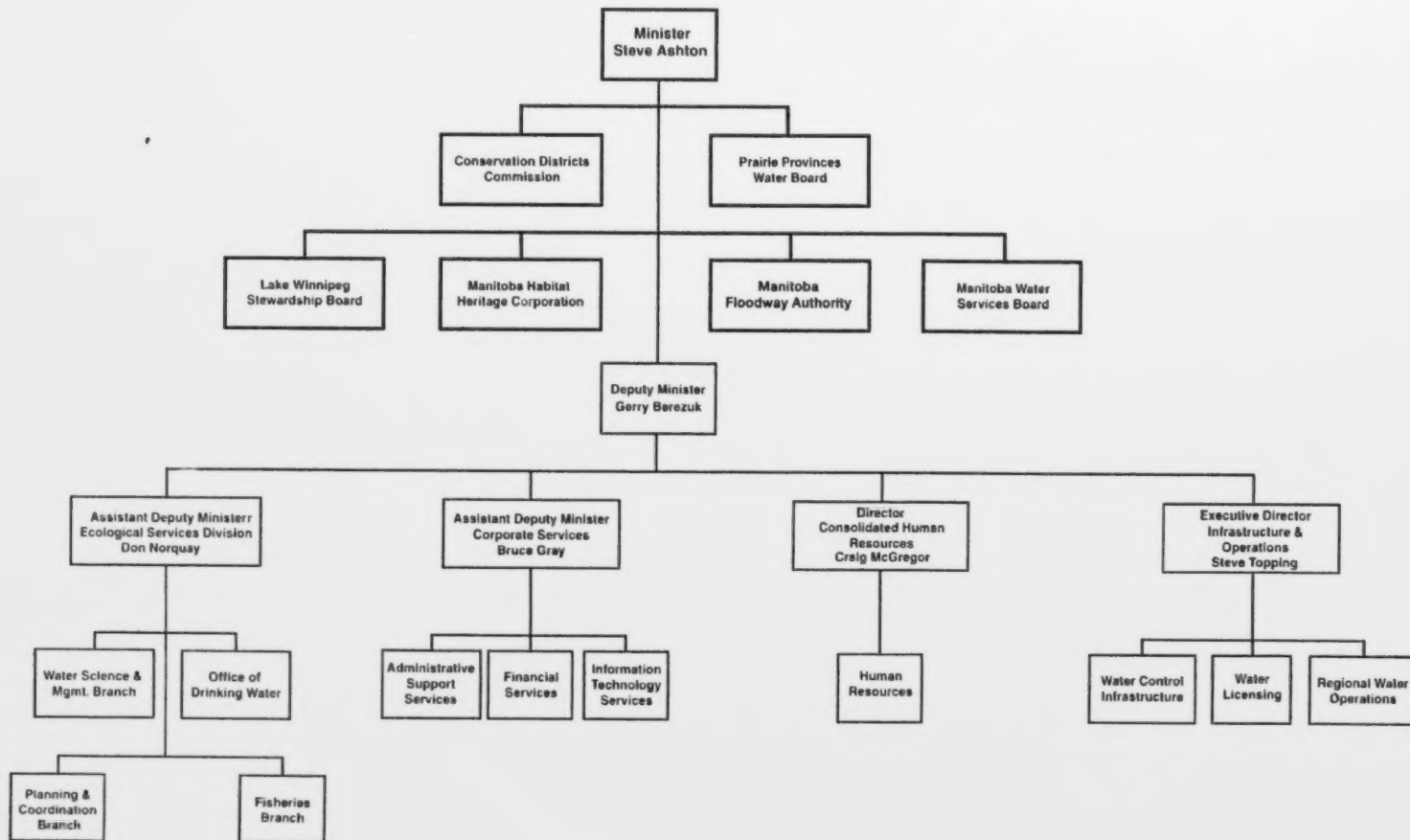
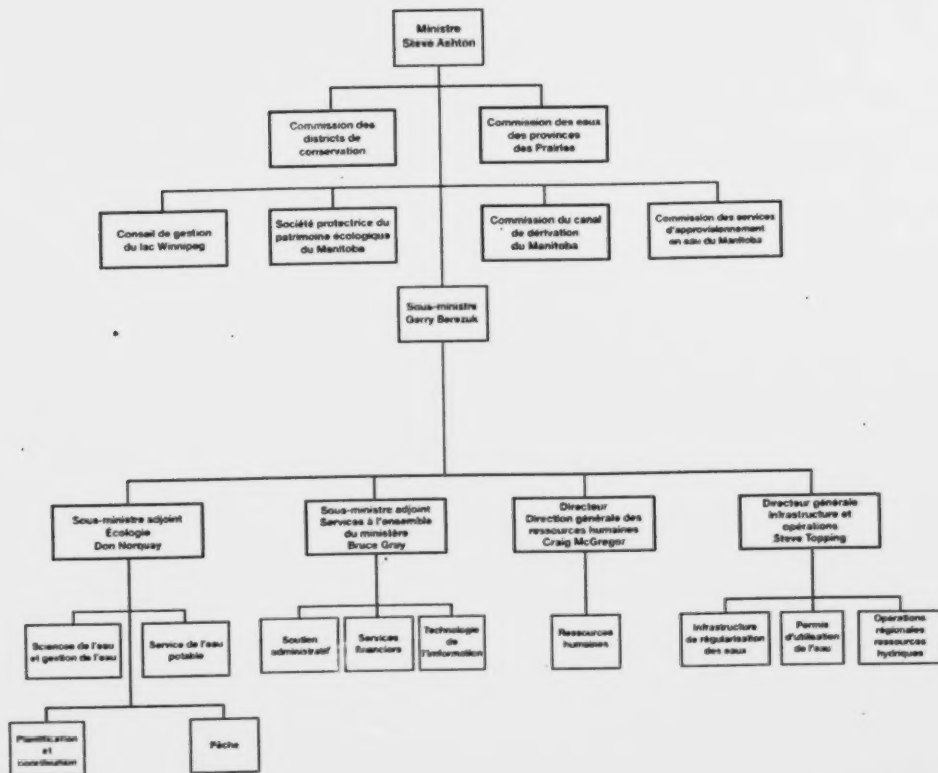


FIGURE 1

**GESTION DES RESSOURCES
HYDRIQUES MANITOBA ORGANIGRAMME
EN VIGUEUR LE 31 MARS, 2006**



Introduction

Manitoba Water Stewardship provides leadership in environmental stewardship for the benefit of current and future generations of Manitobans so that the social, economic and inherent environmental value of water is protected and realized. Manitoba's water and fish resources are sustainably managed to provide security in supply and public protection from water hazards.

The department is actively involved in all water management and clean water initiatives impacting Manitobans. In this regard it will work to improve water standards and water infrastructure across Manitoba.

Manitoba Water Stewardship carries out its mandate in a co-ordinated way, in collaboration with Manitobans, other departments of government and other governments. Surface and ground water resources are evaluated and managed through the delivery of watershed planning, and scientific research, monitoring, forecasting, and resource management programs. The Department interfaces with other provinces and international jurisdictions to provide for equitable sharing of transboundary waters and the protection of Manitoba's water resources. The Department also administers inspection, testing, and regulatory compliance programs. Manitoba Water Stewardship administers water rights and drainage licensing, provides support and technical assistance to municipalities in the construction of water and sewer infrastructure, and in the construction, maintenance, management and operation of Manitoba's waterway, drainage and flood protection infrastructure.

A number of operating units, as outlined in the organization chart on page 3, comprise Manitoba Water Stewardship. It should be noted that while the basic organizational structure has been established, it is still evolving. A description of the role and responsibilities of each of these organizational units is included in Part 2 of this document.

Highlights

The Manitoba Floodway Authority (MFA) was established in 2004 to manage the expansion of the Red River Floodway on behalf of Manitobans.

- Manitoba experienced the most widespread rainfall generated flooding on record during 2005. A series of large precipitation events during June and July resulted in severe flooding in many areas of southern Manitoba. Overland flooding was extensive, causing substantial crop damage, erosion, basement flooding of rural homes, and difficulties in finding dry land for cattle. Many creeks and smaller rivers washed out crossings, resulting in disruption to transportation. The Town of Deloraine was seriously flooded after an intense downpour on nearby Turtle Mountain. Other towns and villages experienced significant flooding of low-lying areas. In total, cities such as Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg all experienced flooding due to intense downpours.
- Serious flooding also occurred in northern Manitoba. Record floods in southern Alberta resulted in a near record high crest on the Saskatchewan River at The Pas in early July. During the autumn, record high levels on the Churchill River caused much disruption to the fishery and tourism. The Nelson River rose to the highest levels since Lake Winnipeg regulation began in 1978, resulting in some flooding and transportation problems. Many lakes rose to record high summer levels with associated shoreline flooding. Lake Winnipeg experienced its highest levels since 1974.
- Spring snowmelt runoff in 2005 was well above average in the Assiniboine River watershed from Miniota to Portage la Prairie where significant flooding occurred. The high levels overtopped some roads in the rural municipalities of Sifton and Woodsworth. Severe ice jamming caused overtopping of PTH # 5, flooded buildings at Spruce Woods Provincial Park and caused a serious washout of the failsafe on the Portage Diversion. Minor flooding occurred from Portage la Prairie to Headingley. Minor overbank flows occurred on the Red River south of Winnipeg. Ice jamming was a factor in producing the fourth highest peak river level in downtown Winnipeg since floodway operations began in 1969. Ice jamming from Selkirk to Breezy Point was relatively minor. The amphibex broke up an ice jam at Redwood Bridge and helped reduce ice jamming in the Breezy Point area. Some flooding also occurred on the Pembina River, the Souris River, Seine River, La Salle River and upper Morris River during April.

Manitoba Water Stewardship Highlights

- Manitoba Water Stewardship and Indian and Northern Affairs entered into the Canada-Manitoba Partnership Agreement on Fisher River Flood Protection in August 2005. The Agreement enables Canada and Manitoba to implement, in partnership with Peguis First Nation, Fisher River First Nation, the Communities of Dallas/Red Rose, Harwill, and Fisher Bay, and the Rural Municipality of Fisher, a program to protect people and property in the Fisher River watershed from the ongoing risk of flooding.
- Over this past year, significant resources were allocated to ensuring individuals and communities affected by high rain falls, flooding rivers and high water levels on Lake Winnipeg were protected with new dikes or the upgrading of existing dikes, the operation of the Red River Floodway and other diversions. This infrastructure is an investment in ensuring the future security of individuals and communities and their well-being.
- The Fisheries Enhancement Initiative has funded 292 projects directed at enhancing fish populations and their habitat as well as funding educational opportunities.
- Manitoba Water Stewardship provided co-ordination and planning assistance for a number of watershed-focused projects in Manitoba. An integrated planning approach joins Conservation Districts, Municipalities and the Province as partners and engages local stakeholder groups in restoring the health and functions of watersheds. Seven new integrated watershed management plans have been identified for initiation in the coming year.
- This year, the Office of Drinking Water worked extensively with water utilities across the province to educate operating staff on the need for safe performance and timely reporting requirements. Owners of utilities received their first written assessments on the performance of their utilities.
- The Manitoba Water Services Board undertook water and wastewater related infrastructure works in 49 locations across Manitoba, at a total cost of \$34.5M of which \$11.3M were provincial grants.

- Extensive consultations with First Nation and Northern Affairs communities occurred as part of the Water Power Licensing efforts for the Wuskwatim Generation and Transmission Line projects.
- Water quality was monitored at over 60 beaches and information was posted on the department's internet website. Work continued with Manitoba Health to review the province's beach posting policy and to implement the Clean Beaches Program. Research has shown that less than 10 percent of the *Escherichia coli* at Lake Winnipeg beaches are from human sources, with the remainder being from birds and animals. Study results significantly enhance the present understanding of water quality in Lake Winnipeg.
- Manitoba Water Stewardship negotiated a BMP (Beneficial Management Practice) Top-Up Incentive Program in partnership with the Canada-Manitoba Farm Stewardship Program, which is administered by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada-Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (AAFC-PFRA) and Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives.
- Significant work continued on Manitoba's Nutrient Management Strategy. Work conducted as part of the Nutrient Management Strategy lead to the commitments of the Lake Winnipeg Action Plan. This plan commits to reducing levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in Lake Winnipeg to concentrations that existed prior to the 1970s. Part of the Lake Winnipeg Action Plan is the establishment of the Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board. The Board's first report, which was released on February 18, 2005, is entitled "*Our Collective Responsibility: Reducing Nutrient Loading to Lake Winnipeg*".
- A Riparian Easements Delivery Program was launched in partnership with Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation to protect water-sensitive lands, including wetlands, riparian zones and fragile landscapes.
- Manitoba Water Stewardship continued to provide support to intervene in projects that pose a threat through the potential introduction of foreign biota to Manitoba waters. These include projects such as operation of the Devils Lake outlet and diversion of Missouri River water to the Hudson Bay basin via the Northwest Area Water Supply and the Red River Valley Water Supply initiatives.
- In spring and summer 2005, watersheds across Manitoba experienced extremely high rainfall and consequently high water levels in associated rivers and lakes. Excessive amounts of debris coming through the systems created dangerous boating conditions and caused damage or loss of equipment. Fishers on the Churchill and Grass River systems and Lake Winnipeg North Basin were particularly impacted. The Department implemented a Northern Net Replacement Program for these areas to assist fishers who had lost nets due to the high water. The Department also entered negotiations with the federal government to jointly fund a Northern Producers Recovery Program directed at fishers in northern river systems who lost essential fishing infrastructure (docks, packing sheds, etc.) and who are not eligible for existing disaster assistance programs.
- The Chemawawin Cree Nation undertook an initiative to close the Cedar Lake fishery from 1997 to 2001 and find alternative employment for fishers for 5 years to allow fish stock recovery to occur. Manitoba contributed of \$800.0 to the restructuring of the fishery which should help ensure that the fish stock benefits gained from the five year closure are sustainable. This program resulted in 40 of the 81 fishers transferring out of the fishery and a conservation caveat on walleye quota for conservation purposes. Manitoba Water Stewardship/Conservation staff worked with fishers to develop a fisheries management plan to assure more sustainable resource harvesting practices.
- On April 22 and 23, 2005, First Nations, non-First Nations and Métis fishermen gathered on the Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation to discuss challenges facing their commercial fishing industry. Among some of the major outcomes of this conference was the formation of a Manitoba Commercial Inland Fishers Federation (MCIFF). The purpose of this federation is to create a united voice for the fishers, to protect the fishers' interests and to address and overcome their challenges. This federation will now be the province-wide representative body of the Manitoba Commercial Inland Fishers.
- Twelve infrastructure projects were undertaken throughout Manitoba. In the Interlake Region, the multi-year rehabilitation of the Fairford Control Structure and Highway Bridge was completed, with an expenditure of \$478,000. Almost one-half million dollars of capital funds were expended on reconstruction of portions of Netley Creek, Long Lake Drain, West Partridge/Partridge Creek, Grassmere Drain, North Crooked Lake Drain, and Hatchery Road Drain.

- In the Red River and Eastern regions, a total of \$1,250,000 of capital funds were expended on the whole-year project, the reconstruction of a portion of the Codner Drain; on completion of the multi-year South Buffalo Channel reconstruction project; on replacement of a large culvert crossing on the St. Adolphe Coulee; and on the first half of the rehabilitation of pump stations that pump Assiniboine River water into the La Salle River.

Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation

The Corporation issues a separate Annual Report. Copies can be obtained from the Corporation at 200-1555 Dublin Avenue, Winnipeg MB R3E 3M8. The Corporation can also be contacted at (204) 784-4350

Faits saillants

- En 2005, le Manitoba a connu les plus grandes inondations causées par des pluies abondantes. Une série de précipitations majeures en juin et en juillet ont entraîné de graves inondations dans bien des régions du sud de la province. De grandes superficies inondées ont causé d'important dégâts pour les cultures, des problèmes d'érosion, l'inondation de sous-sols dans les zones rurales et des difficultés à trouver des terres sèches pour le bétail. De nombreux ruisseaux et de nombreuses petites rivières ont emporté des lieux de traversée, ce qui a perturbé le transport. La ville de Deloraine a connu de graves inondations à la suite de pluies diluviennes sur les collines Turtle, non loin de là. D'autres villes et villages ont également été très touchées par l'inondation de terres basses. Au total, des villes comme Brandon, Portage-la-Prairie et Winnipeg ont toutes subi des inondations en raison de pluies très abondantes.
- D'importantes inondations se sont également produites dans le nord du Manitoba. Des inondations sans précédent dans le sud de l'Alberta ont provoqué une montée des eaux de la rivière Saskatchewan presque inégalée dans la ville de The Pas, au début juillet. En automne, des niveaux d'eau records de la rivière Churchill ont beaucoup perturbé les industries de la pêche et du tourisme. Le fleuve Nelson a atteint les hauteurs les plus élevées depuis que l'on a commencé à réguler le lac Winnipeg en 1978, ce qui a occasionné quelques problèmes d'inondation et de transport. Dans de nombreux lacs, le niveau de l'eau a atteint des records d'été et les rivages ont été inondés. Le lac Winnipeg a atteint les hauteurs les plus élevées depuis 1974.
- En 2005, la fonte des neiges printanière a entraîné un écoulement bien supérieur à la moyenne dans le bassin hydrographique de la rivière Assiniboine, entre Miniota et Portage-la-Prairie, où l'on a enregistré d'importantes inondations. Les niveaux d'eau élevés ont recouvert certains chemins dans les municipalités rurales de Sifton et de Woodsworth. De graves embâcles ont inondé la R.P.G.C. n° 5 ainsi que des bâtiments dans le parc provincial Spruce Woods, et sérieusement endommagé le dispositif de sécurité du canal de dérivation Portage. Des inondations mineures se sont produites depuis Portage-la-Prairie jusqu'à Headingley et de petites crues ont également été enregistrées sur la rivière Rouge au sud de Winnipeg. Les embâcles ont contribué à la montée des eaux de la rivière dans le centre de Winnipeg, au quatrième niveau parmi les plus élevés depuis le début de la construction du canal de dérivation en 1969. Entre Selkirk et Breezy Point, ils étaient relativement mineurs. L'excavateur Amphibex a brisé un embâcle au pont Redwood et aidé à dégager ceux qui étaient présents dans la région de Breezy Point. En avril, on a également enregistré des crues sur les rivières Pembina, Souris, Seine et La Salle, et en amont de la rivière Morris.

Faits saillants de Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba

- En août 2005, Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba et Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada ont conclu l'Entente d'association Canada-Manitoba sur la protection de la rivière Fisher. Cet accord permet au Canada et au Manitoba de mettre en oeuvre, en collaboration avec la Première nation Peguis, la Première nation Fisher River, les collectivités de Dallas/Red Rose, Harwill et Fisher Bay, et la municipalité rurale de Fisher, un programme visant à protéger la population et les propriétés du bassin hydrographique de la rivière Fisher contre les risques d'inondation constants.
- Au cours de la dernière année, d'importantes ressources ont été consacrées à la protection des personnes et des collectivités touchées par les pluies abondantes, la crue des rivières et les niveaux d'eau élevés du lac Winnipeg, grâce à de nouvelles digues ou à l'amélioration des digues existantes, à l'exploitation du canal de dérivation de la rivière Rouge et à d'autres moyens de dérivation. Ces installations constituent un investissement qui permettra de veiller à la sécurité et au bien-être des personnes et des collectivités.
- Dans le cadre du Projet de mise en valeur de la pêche, on a financé 292 projets visant à améliorer les populations de poissons et leur habitat ainsi que des projets d'enseignement.
- Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a fourni un service de coordination et de planification pour plusieurs projets de restauration des bassins hydrographiques et des cours d'eau au Manitoba. Dans un contexte de planification intégrée, les districts de conservation, les municipalités et la Province ainsi que des groupes d'intérêt locaux s'unissent pour rétablir la santé et les fonctions des bassins hydrographiques. Sept nouveaux plans intégrés d'aménagement des bassins hydrographiques devraient débiter au cours de l'année à venir.
- Cette année, l'Office de l'eau potable a travaillé longuement avec les services publics de l'ensemble de la province pour renseigner le personnel d'exploitation sur les exigences relatives à la sécurité et à l'établissement des rapports. Les propriétaires des services publics ont reçu les premières évaluations écrites du rendement de leurs installations.

- La Commission des services d'approvisionnement en eau du Manitoba a entrepris des travaux d'infrastructure liés à la gestion de l'eau et des eaux usées dans 49 sites, pour un coût total de 34,5 millions de dollars dont 11,3 millions en subventions provinciales.
- Au cours de l'exercice, de longues consultations ont eu lieu avec les communautés des Premières nations et des Affaires du Nord dans le cadre des efforts relatifs aux demandes de licences d'hydroélectricité pour le projet de production et de transport d'hydroélectricité du lac Wuskwatim.
- Nous avons surveillé la qualité de l'eau sur plus de 60 plages et les données recueillies ont été publiées sur le site Web du ministère. Nous avons continué de collaborer avec Santé Manitoba pour revoir la politique provinciale concernant l'affichage d'avertissements sur les plages et pour mettre en oeuvre le Programme de propreté des plages. Selon les recherches, moins de dix pour cent des bactéries *E. coli* enregistrées sur les plages du lac Winnipeg sont d'origine humaine, le reste provenant d'oiseaux et d'animaux. Les résultats des études nous aident considérablement à mieux comprendre la qualité de l'eau du lac Winnipeg.
- Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a négocié un programme d'encouragement complémentaire sur les pratiques de gestion bénéfiques (PGB), de concert avec le Programme de gérance agroenvironnementale Canada-Manitoba (PGACM), qui est géré par l'Administration du rétablissement agricole des Prairies (ARAP) ainsi qu'Agriculture, Alimentation et Initiatives rurales Manitoba.
- D'importants travaux se sont poursuivis relativement à la stratégie manitobaine de gestion des nutriments. Dans le cadre de cette stratégie, on a notamment adopté le plan d'action pour le lac Winnipeg. En vertu de ce plan, on espère réduire les quantités d'azote et de phosphore dans le lac Winnipeg aux niveaux qui existaient avant les années 1970. Le plan d'action pour le lac Winnipeg prévoit notamment la création du Conseil de gestion du lac Winnipeg, dont le premier rapport s'intitule *Our Collective Responsibility: Reducing Nutrient Loading to Lake Winnipeg* (notre responsabilité collective : réduire la charge de nutriments dans le lac Winnipeg).
- Un programme de servitudes riveraines a été lancé en collaboration avec la Société protectrice du patrimoine écologique du Manitoba dans le but de protéger les terres vulnérables aux dégâts causés par l'eau, notamment les terres humides, les zones riveraines et les paysages fragiles.
- Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a continué d'intervenir dans des projets qui présentent un danger en raison de l'introduction possible de biotes étrangers dans les eaux du Manitoba. Il s'agit notamment des projets suivants : le fonctionnement du déversoir du lac Devils et la déviation des eaux du fleuve Missouri dans le bassin de la baie d'Hudson par les projets *Northwest Area Water Supply* et *Red River Valley Water Supply*.
- Au printemps et en été 2005, les bassins hydrographiques de l'ensemble du Manitoba ont reçu de très fortes pluies, ce qui a fait monter l'eau des rivières et des lacs connexes. Des quantités excessives de débris accumulés dans ces bassins ont créé des conditions dangereuses pour la navigation et causé des dégâts ou la perte de matériel. Les pêcheurs travaillant le long des réseaux des rivières Churchill et Grass ainsi que ceux du bassin nord du lac Winnipeg ont été particulièrement touchés. Dans ces endroits, le ministère a mis en place un programme de remplacement de filets dans le Nord pour aider les pêcheurs qui avaient perdu leurs filets en raison de la montée des eaux. Il est également en train de négocier avec le gouvernement fédéral le financement conjoint d'un Programme de redressement à l'intention des producteurs du Nord visant les pêcheurs de ces zones qui ont perdu des structures ou du matériel essentiels (quais, hangars d'emballage, etc.) et qui ne sont pas admissibles aux programmes actuels d'aide aux sinistrés.
- La nation crie Chemawawin a entrepris d'elle-même de fermer la pêcherie du lac Cedar de 1997 à 2001 et de trouver d'autres emplois aux pêcheurs pendant cette période pour permettre au stock de poissons de se renouveler. Les 800 000 \$ versés par le Manitoba pour la restructuration de la pêcherie devraient faire en sorte que la fermeture pendant cinq ans ait des bienfaits durables. Dans le cadre de cette initiative, 40 pêcheurs sur 81 ont été transférés et un caveat a été déposé sur les quotas de dorés pour des raisons de conservation. Le personnel de Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba et de Conservation Manitoba ont travaillé de pair avec les pêcheurs pour élaborer des plans de gestion des pêcheries et favoriser des pratiques plus écologiques d'exploitation des ressources.
- Les 22 et 23 avril 2005, des pêcheurs des Premières nations, métis et autres se sont rassemblés chez la Première nation ojibwa de Sandy Bay pour discuter les difficultés auxquelles ils se heurtent dans le domaine de la pêche commerciale. Cette rencontre a notamment donné lieu à la création d'une fédération des pêcheurs commerciaux en eau douce du Manitoba. Cette fédération cherche à donner une voix unique aux pêcheurs, à protéger leurs

intérêts et à régler les problèmes. Elle est désormais l'organisme qui, à l'échelle provinciale, représente les pêcheurs commerciaux en eau douce du Manitoba.

- Douze projets d'infrastructure ont été entrepris dans l'ensemble du Manitoba. Dans la région d'Entre-les-Lacs, les travaux de réhabilitation, étalés sur plusieurs années, de l'ouvrage régulateur de la rivière Fairford et du pont routier se sont achevés, au coût de 478 000 \$. Près d'un demi-million de dollars ont été affectés à la reconstruction de certaines portions du ruisseau Netley et du dispositif d'évacuation du lac Long, du ruisseau West Partridge/Partridge, du ruisseau Grassmere, du lac North Crooked et du chemin Hatchery.
- Dans les régions de la rivière Rouge et de l'Est, un total de 1 250 000 \$ ont été consacrés au projet de reconstruction, étalé sur un an, d'une portion du dispositif d'évacuation Codner; à l'achèvement du projet de reconstruction multiannuel de South Buffalo Channel; au remplacement d'une grande traversée de ponceau sur la coulée de Saint-Adolphe et à la première moitié des travaux de réhabilitation des stations de pompage qui pompent l'eau de la rivière Assiniboine dans la rivière La Salle.

Administration and Finance

The Administration and Finance Division provides executive management of programs and management services, including financial, human resource, computer, and administrative support.

Minister's Salary

The Minister's salary provides the Minister with additional compensation to which an individual appointed to Executive Council is entitled.

Table AF.1

25.1(a) Minister's Salary

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	29.7	1.00	29.4	0.3	

Executive Support

This area comprises support staff in the offices of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Manitoba Water Stewardship.

The purpose of Executive Support is to develop, implement and oversee policies and programs which are designed to attain, over the long term, the goals set out in the department's role and mission statement, advise the Minister on matters relating to the department, provide policy direction for departmental programs, co-ordinate departmental communications activities and initiatives, and provide administrative support for the offices of the Minister and Deputy Minister.

Table AF.2

25.1(b) Executive Support

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	681.8	8.00	676.4	5.4	
Other Expenditures	185.7		195.0	(9.3)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	867.5	8.00	871.4	(3.9)	

Administration and Finance

Administration and Financial Services are corporate services shared with the Department of Conservation including administrative, financial, information technology, workplace safety and health, equipment warehouse, library and public information services. Human Resources services are provided through a service shared with other departments.

Administrative services include: fleet vehicle coordination; office accommodation and parking administration; records management; and coordination of departmental efforts at French language services and compliance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

Financial services include: processing of revenue and expenditures in accordance with the legislative, government and departmental requirements; preparing financial forecasts and budgetary estimates; asset management; and overall comptrollership support.

The **Conservation and Environment Library** supports access to print and electronic specialized information resources for Manitoba Conservation, Manitoba Water Stewardship, Environment Canada in Winnipeg, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, and for the public. Interlibrary loans are coordinated with other Manitoba libraries and educational institutions. Current information related to the mandates of each partner organization is made available to staff and to the public. In 2005/2006, the library responded to over 2,500 inquiries for information.

The Public Information section is responsible for providing information to the public regarding the numerous programs delivered by the Departments of Conservation and Water Stewardship. This service is provided in person, by telephone, Internet and mail. The section responded to the following requests for information and assistance:

- 45,790 direct telephone requests to the Information Officers
- 45,085 calls were received by the automated Public Information Line of which 8,937 were handled directly by the line.
- 75,500 in person requests
- 5,300 requests through the Internet
- 5,600 information packages mailed.

Human Resource Services

Staffing

- There were 78 staffing activities of which 17 were competitive appointments; 17 were casual appointments; 14 acting status appointments; 12 lateral transfer appointments; 4 term appointments & 14 other staffing transactions. In addition, Human Resources processed 27 term extensions throughout the year. Guidance and advice was provided on 52 Departmental Employees. Managers are delegated to recall and recruit for Departmental Employee positions. There were no selection appeals.
- Assisted in development of a Career Gateway for Members of Visible Minority agreement with the Civil Service Commission (CSC) and subsequent recruitment of a Correspondence & Research Consultant.

Labour/Employee Relations

- Provided guidance and advice to management on 20 labour relations issues, including appropriate course of action and negotiating settlements or resolutions to resolve issues before the formal grievance stage. There was one formal grievance initiated and is currently in progress.

Classification

- As of March 31, 2006 13 positions were reviewed and completed. There were no classification appeals. There are currently 14 classification requests outstanding of which five are newly created positions.

Pay and Benefits

- Processed pay and benefits for about 284 staff.
- Provided guidance and advice on pay administration issues.

Organizational Review and Development

- Provided guidance and advice on implementation of organizational changes and the maintenance of organizational charts for the department.

Employment Equity

- Employment Equity continues to be a consideration in all staffing activities and acting status activities.
- Liaison with schools and organizations to promote careers within the department.
- Participation at a number of Career Fairs.
- Preference was given to Employment Equity candidates for a Senior Manager competition.

Table AF.3
Employment Equity Representation

Fiscal Year	Total of Male and Female		Male		Female		Aboriginal		Persons with Disability		Visible Minority	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	282	100	230	81.6	52	18.4	27	9.6	5	1.8	15	5.3
2005-06	284	100	225	79.2	59	20.8	33	11.6	8	2.8	12	4.3
Government Wide Objectives				50.0		50.0		14.0		7.0		8.0

Table AF.4
25.1(c) Administration and Finance

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	122.0	3.00	143.2	(21.2)	
Other Expenditures	14.6		10.3	4.3	
Total Sub-Appropriation	136.6	3.00	153.5	(16.9)	

Information Technology Services

This Branch provides internal information technology service and expertise, including systems analysis, design, implementation, corporate database management, and development and management of a yearly department-wide information technology systems plan.

Major activities

- Several enhancements were completed on the new fisheries management system software application to support commercial fisheries management in the Interlake Regional office. The application is used to assist in the issuance of licenses, maintenance of catch records, and for reconciliation with the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Board data.
- Additional work was completed on the development of the new drinking water module within the Environmental Management System (EMS). The software is currently undergoing testing for deployment in the next fiscal year.
- Two major business applications, the GWDrill application and the water licensing application had major enhancements completed to improve the functionality and add new features.

Table AF.5
25.1(d) Information Technology Services

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	304.1	4.00	297.9	6.2	
Other Expenditures	13.7		13.8	(0.1)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	317.8	4.00	311.7	6.1	

Ecological Services

Ecological Services Division supports the Department's mission by protecting the quality and sustainability of Manitoba's water and fishery resources for the benefit of aquatic ecosystems and public health. The Division delivers policy development, planning, scientific research, monitoring and forecasting services. The Division also coordinates inspection and regulatory compliance programs and provides ecological expertise to licencing and subdivision processes.

Ecological Services Division provides leadership within Manitoba, the Canadian Prairie region, nationally within Canada, and internationally within watersheds shared with the United States to develop and implement coherent and coordinated water programs that are responsive to present and long-term future needs, issues and pressures.

Administration

Staff provides the necessary direction and program coordination for the Ecological Services Division to ensure sustainable development, allocation and conservation of water resources by developing new policy direction and adhering to current policy and procedures. Staff oversees funding, negotiates and administers contracts and monitors efficiency and effectiveness of expenditures.

Table EC.1

25.2(a) Ecological Services Administration

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	287.3	3.00	308.3	(21.0)	
Other Expenditures	288.6		299.9	(11.3)	
Grants	15.0		25.0	(10.0)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	590.9	3.00	633.2	(42.3)	

Planning and Coordination Branch

Planning & Coordination Branch leads, directs and coordinates: the strategic planning process of the Department of Water Stewardship; development of provincial water policy and legislation; the provision of advice and secretariat support to the Manitoba Water Council; implementation of the watershed planning provisions of the Water Protection Act; the provision of advice and support to Conservation Districts Boards to enable the effective carrying out of their mandate to develop integrated watershed plans in consultation with the public; the development of basin, aquifer and major water body sustainable management plans; and the review of proposed developments to ensure consistency with legislative requirements and approved watershed plans.

Watershed Planning Section

This Section coordinates community-based watershed and aquifer management planning. The section is developing and implementing integrated watershed management planning in Manitoba as mandated by *The Water Protection Act*.

2005/06 Accomplishments

Winkler Aquifer Management Plan - Planning and administrative assistance was provided to the Winkler Aquifer Management Advisory Board to facilitate implementation of the management plan.

Swan Lake Basin Management Plan - The inter-provincial (Manitoba/Saskatchewan) Swan Lake Basin Management Advisory Board and its action groups were established to implement the basin management plan.

Assiniboine Delta Aquifer Management Plan - The Assiniboine Delta Aquifer Management Advisory Board and its action groups were established to implement the aquifer management plan.

Stephenfield Lake Watershed Management Plan - Agreement was reached with area stakeholders on a final Stephenfield Lake Watershed Management Plan. An administrative group and action groups were established to implement the watershed management plan.

Red River Basin Commission - Planning assistance was provided to the Commission's communications committee.

LaSalle River Watershed Water Planning Authority - The LaSalle Redboine Conservation District was designated as the water planning authority for the LaSalle River watershed.

In order to fulfill provisions under *The Water Protection Act*, a process was designed and implemented for the delivery of Integrated Watershed Management Plans. A committee of representatives from the Branches of Manitoba Water Stewardship consulted with Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade and formulated a draft Integrated Watershed Management Plan process. This process includes planning and implementation steps, a governance framework, water planning authority criteria, a province-wide approach, process timeline and costs. The content of a State of the Watershed Report and a Source Water Protection Plan were also developed.

This planning process for Integrated Watershed Management Plans for municipal Manitoba was presented to several key stakeholder agencies and their comments were incorporated into the final process. A standard province/agency Memorandum of Understanding was established to designate local Water Planning Authorities (WPAs) and a Terms of Reference outline was established to ensure WPAs and the Province have a common understanding of the IWMP undertaking.

Manitoba Water Stewardship has initiated discussions with six Conservation Districts to develop the first seven Integrated Watershed Management Plans using this process.

Information and Knowledge Management Section

This Section establishes and manages cross-cutting departmental work teams to provide leadership, innovation, coordination and integration of the department's information and knowledge systems. Activities include coordination and facilitation services to identify information and knowledge gaps and appropriate solutions. Leadership to facilitate integrated departmental solutions is provided to ensure the accurate and timely collection and dissemination of information and knowledge of a scientific, technical and policy nature to support the department. This Unit also provides leadership and coordinates the department's activities related to capacity building, education and information dissemination.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- Established a partnership agreement with Natural Resources Canada to develop the National Hydrographic Network.
- Developed a successful project proposal to create geo-spatial applications to assist Water Planning Authorities with watershed planning in collaboration with Ducks Unlimited Canada, PFRA (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada) and Manitoba Water Stewardship.
- Responsible for the implementation of an electronic work tracking system for Manitoba Water Stewardship called FOCUS Initiative. This involved department-wide program implementation, software training and work group facilitation.
- Managed staff input to the departmental website in collaboration with Web Services of Manitoba government.
- Represented Manitoba Water Stewardship on national advisory committees (GeoConnections Program and NLWIS, the National Land and Water Information Service) which focus on the identification of geo-spatial needs, programs and services and the establishment of information standards to improve public access to information for better decision making.
- Funded revisions to the Water Quality Handbook to be released mid 2006. This document is one of several primary public education products to be developed by Manitoba Water Stewardship over the coming years.

Legislation and Policy Section

This Section is responsible for coordinating the review, amendment and development of legislation, regulations and policy required to support the sustainable management of Manitoba's water resources. Table EC.2 provides a breakdown of the number and types of reviews conducted for projects that may have an impact on water and related lands.

2005/06 Accomplishments:

- *The Water Protection Act* was proclaimed on January 1, 2005.
- Consultations were undertaken with Manitobans as part of the process for developing the following regulations:
 - Water Quality Management Zones for Nutrients; these regulations will control the application of nutrients on sensitive lands.
 - Red River Floodway Regulations; these regulations will prescribe the format and content of the legislated annual report on floodway operations and the process for distributing the report to the public.
 - Floodway Compensation Regulations; these regulations will prescribe the administrative rules governing compensation for artificial spring flooding caused by the operation of the Floodway.
- Bill 14; *The Water Rights Amendment Act*, was introduced for first reading in the Legislature on December 8, 2005. This Bill will provide enhanced legislative tools required for the efficient and expeditious enforcement of illegal and unlicensed drainage and other infractions of *The Water Rights Act*.
- Bill 13; *The Conservation Districts Amendment Act* received second reading in the Legislature on December 8, 2005. This Bill will provide for broader public representation on the Conservation District Commission.

One of the functions provided by Planning and Coordination Branch is the assessment of various development proposals and the preparation of Manitoba Water Stewardship's input to environmental reviews for the projects that may have an impact on water and related lands. The following table gives a breakdown of the number and types of reviews conducted.

Table EC.2
Development Reviews

Proposal	2005/06
Subdivision Applications	440
Crown Land Transactions (sales, permits, leases, assignments and appeals)	350
Building Permits Issued in Red River Valley Designated Flood Area Under <i>The Water Resources Administration Act</i> , Regulation 59/2002	12
Proposals/Licences reviewed under <i>The Environment Act</i>	90
Development Plan, Basic Planning Statements, Zoning By-laws and Amendments	120
Manitoba Rural Infrastructure Program	40
Highways and Transportation Pre-screenings	20
Special Projects	5

Conservation District Secretariat Section

This Section promotes the establishment of Conservation Districts (CD's) and local watershed based Boards as a preferred system for integrated watershed management planning and land/water resource programming in Manitoba. Activities include formation of new CD's, expansion of existing CD's, facilitating integrated watershed management planning, capacity building to promote effective CD Board governance, coordination of provincial services and administration of CD budgets, provincial grant funding and provincial policy. The CD Secretariat administers the directions of the *Conservation Districts Act* with seventeen CD Boards and is Secretariat to the Conservation Districts Commission.

2005-06 Accomplishments

- Facilitated 12 watershed plans (resource management plans, drain/crossing infrastructure plans, surface water management plans, sub-basin watershed plans); 5 completed, 7 in progress.
- Coordinated expansion of Seine Rat River CD to include the RM of Hanover.
- Developed proposals to expand the boundaries of Cooks Creek, Seine Rat River, and East Interlake CD's involving 20 Municipal governments.
- Developed 5 new CD proposals, coordinating meetings with 38 Municipal governments in the Swan River, West Interlake, Lower Assiniboine, Roseau River and South West Red River watersheds.
- Established a new CD; the East Interlake Conservation District. Includes 12 Municipal governments on west side of Lake Winnipeg.
- Provided support services to 17 CD Boards and staff including all aspects of governance, budgeting, policy development, programming/operations, planning and human resources.
- Facilitated CD Commission meetings, updated and administered new budget policy to member CD's and coordinated the CD program audit for the provincial auditor.
- Acted in extension and advisory capacity to the Manitoba Conservation Districts Association, the Association of Manitoba Municipalities and other partners agencies.

Further details about the Conservation District Program can be found on pages 55-56 in this report.

Table EC.3

25.2(b) Planning and Coordination

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	847.1	12.00	792.4	54.7	
Other Expenditures	158.0		146.5	11.5	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1,005.1	12.00	938.9	66.2	

Water Science and Management Branch

The Water Science and Management Branch was formed on June 28, 2004 as a result of a re-organization of the newly-created Department of Water Stewardship. The Water Science and Management Branch was initially comprised of the Groundwater, Surface Water, and Water Quality management sections from Manitoba Conservation's former Water Branch. It was then augmented with the addition of the Transboundary Water Issues Section on April 1, 2005.

The Water Science and Management Branch is comprised of 36 scientific and technical personnel along with support staff providing services in the areas of flood forecasting, monitoring, predicting, and managing stream flows and lake levels, managing and protecting the quality and quantity of ground water and surface water including beach water quality, protecting the biological and ecosystem health of Manitoba's water systems including programs aimed at preventing the introduction of invasive species, and managing transboundary water issues that may have potential to affect the quality or quantity of waters that flow to Manitoba from upstream jurisdictions.

Services are provided to the Manitoba public, local governments, other units within the Department, other Manitoba provincial government departments, and other provincial, federal, and international governments. The Water Science and Management Branch delivers strong scientifically-based programs to ensure Manitoba's water resources and environment are managed and protected in a sound and sustainable manner including the protection of human health and property.

The Water Science and Management Branch is represented on numerous inter-departmental, provincial, national, and international boards and committees including the following:

- Lake of the Woods Control Board
- Red River Floodway Operation Advisory Board

- Shellmouth Operation Advisory Board
- International Joint Commission's International Souris River Basin Board
- International Joint Commission's International Red River Board
- Red River Basin Commission
- Prairie Provinces Water Board's Committee on Hydrology
- Prairie Provinces Water Board's Committee on Water Quality
- Prairie Provinces Water Board's Committee on Groundwater
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Committee on Water Quality
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Canada-wide Strategy for the Management of Municipal Wastewater Effluent
- Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers' Task Group on Aquatic Invasive Species
- Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board
- plus others

Table EC.4

25.2(c).1 Administration

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	178.9	2.00	194.1	(15.2)	
Other Expenditures	38.1		42.3	(4.2)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	217.0	2.00	236.4	(19.4)	

Groundwater Management Section

The Groundwater Management Section is responsible for evaluation, monitoring and protection of the province's groundwater resources. Major activities include administration of *The Ground Water and Water Well Act*, carrying out studies to map the occurrence and quality of groundwater, monitoring groundwater quality and water levels and storing this information in data bases, evaluating the sustainable development capacity of aquifers, and carrying out studies to assess the potential for water quality impacts from various anthropogenic activities.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- Under the *Ground Water and Water Well Act*, 29 firms were licenced to engage in the business of drilling wells in the province. As required by the Act, these companies submitted approximately 1100 water wells logs for new or replacement wells that were constructed in 2005. In addition, more than 150 reports were received on abandoned wells which had been sealed under various programs.
- Monitoring of water levels was continued within the provincial groundwater monitoring network of approximately 530 dedicated wells, rainfall data was collected at 35 rain gauge sites, temperature monitoring was continued in the Winnipeg area to evaluate impacts from open loop groundwater heating/cooling systems and a regional snow survey was carried out in the late winter of 2005 to evaluate potential aquifer recharge conditions.
- Groundwater samples were collected and analyzed from approximately 200 provincial monitoring wells to gather information on long-term groundwater quality changes. This included sampling in areas of the Carbonate aquifer, the Assiniboine Delta aquifer, the Waskada channel aquifer, and the Sandilands region.
- A program was initiated to gather additional basic information on many provincial observation wells through borehole geophysical logging, carrying out pumping tests, and water sampling. Approximately 70 wells were assessed during the fiscal year.
- The well drillers logs, water level and water quality information gathered from the observation well network as well as information gathered during site specific investigations was entered into provincial data bases.
- Hydrogeological support was provided to the Office of Drinking Water on various water quality issues. Joint development of a Geographic Information System-based map of the locations of municipal groundwater supply wells was continued.

- Technical input continued to be provided for the development and implementation of the aquifer management plans for the Assiniboine Delta aquifer, the Oak Lake aquifer and the Winkler aquifer. In addition, technical support was provided to assist in the development of a number of watershed plans including those for the East Souris River and Stephenfield Lake watersheds.
- Responses were provided to more than 2000 requests for information on groundwater and water wells from the public, the consulting industry, and other government agencies.

Table EC.5

25.2(c).2 Groundwater Management

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	769.7	14.00	845.9	(76.2)	
Other Expenditures	474.5		506.4	(31.9)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1,244.2	14.00	1,352.3	(108.1)	

Surface Water Management Section

Level and stream flow forecasts and status reports on hydrologic conditions of rivers, lakes and reservoirs were provided, with emphasis on operation of control works and flood protection. Planning and engineering studies were undertaken for water use, allocation and licensing, public information, and multi-disciplinary resource management. Operation of dams was coordinated for water supply, conservation, flood control, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation. Specialized hydrologic analysis, advice and information were provided.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- Manitoba experienced the most widespread rainfall generated flooding on record during 2005. A series of large precipitation events during June and July resulted in severe flooding in many areas of southern Manitoba. Serious flooding also occurred in northern Manitoba. Record floods in southern Alberta resulted in a near record high crest on the Saskatchewan River at The Pas in early July. During the autumn, record high levels on the Churchill River caused much disruption to the fishery and tourism. The Nelson River rose to the highest levels since Lake Winnipeg regulation began in 1978, resulting in some flooding and transportation problems. Many lakes rose to record high summer levels with associated shoreline flooding. Lake Winnipeg experienced its highest levels since 1974. Spring snowmelt runoff in 2005 was well above average in the Assiniboine River watershed from Miniota to Portage la Prairie where significant flooding occurred. Ice jamming was a factor in producing the fourth highest peak river level in downtown Winnipeg since floodway operations began in 1969. Some flooding also occurred on the Pembina River, the Souris River, Seine River, La Salle River and upper Morris River during April.
- All major reservoirs filled to target levels in early April. Lake of the Prairies peaked at 428.64 metres in mid-June and receded to summer target levels in late August. Lake Manitoba peaked at 247.94 in mid-July. Lake Manitoba levels remained within the desirable range for most of the year, but exceeded the upper desirable limit from late May to mid-September. Dauphin Lake peaked in mid-July at 261.26 metres, 0.72 metres above summer target level. Brereton Lake peaked at 316.25 metres in early June, 0.23 metres above target. Falcon Lake peaked at 325.06 metres in early July, 0.39 metres above summer target level. West Hawk Lake peaked at 333.05 metres in mid-June, 0.51 metres above summer target level. Stephenfield Lake and Lake Wahtopannah filled as usual in early spring.
- The Province and municipalities took significant actions to deal with the flooding issues. All major flood control works operated by Manitoba Water Stewardship were extensively utilized to reduce flood levels. Diversions of water in the Red River Floodway and the Portage Diversion far exceeded any other summer diversions since these structures were first operated in 1969-1970. During the spring runoff, the Red River Floodway was operated from April 5th to April 20th, with a peak discharge of approximately 15,700 cubic feet per second. The Portage Diversion was operated from April 3rd to April 24th, with a peak discharge of approximately 17,600 cubic feet per second.

- A special operation of the Red River Floodway and Portage Diversion was conducted from June 14 to the end of July to lower river levels in the City of Winnipeg and reduce the chance of sewer backup in the event of heavy rain over the City.
- Manitoba Water Stewardship (MWS) and Indian and Northern Affairs (INAC) entered into the Canada-Manitoba Partnership Agreement on Fisher River Flood Protection in August 2005. The Agreement enables Canada and Manitoba to implement, in partnership, a program to protect people and property in the Fisher River watershed from the ongoing risk of flooding.
- To support activity under the agreement, LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) surveys were obtained for 1678 square kilometres of the 2703 square kilometre watershed which will allow creation of a Digital Elevation Model. LiDAR allows digital elevations to be determined to an accuracy of 0.15 metres. When coupled with the MIKE-11 model, this will allow water flow rates and elevations along the main stem of the Fisher River to be accurately predicted.

Activity	Number
Preparation of daily flood sheets showing river data and forecasts	314
Briefing reports for Shellmouth Reservoir Operation Liaison Committee	13
Forecasts for Lake Manitoba and Lake St. Martin related to operation of the Fairford Dam	10
Reports on water levels and forecasts for 35 Manitoba lakes	6
Preparation of storm precipitation maps as well as monthly and seasonal precipitation maps	44
Information requests on conditions of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, flooding, etc.	800
Installation of new weather stations	12
Installation of new manual water level gauges	60
Federal - Provincial water level gauging stations operated in Manitoba	441
Access to real-time water level information via telemetry	194

Table EC.6

25.2(c).3 Surface Water Management

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	837.0	12.00	842.8	(5.8)	
Other Expenditures	155.3		169.1	(13.8)	
Canada-Manitoba Agreement for Water Quantity Surveys	587.0		587.0	0.0	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1,579.3	12.00	1,598.9	(19.6)	

Water Quality Management Section

The Water Quality Management Section assists in the protection, maintenance, and where necessary, rehabilitation of aquatic ecosystems, through the application of principles of sustainable development and the innovative management of risks. The section manages, directs, and reports on various programs and budgets, provides input and review to legislation and policy, provides input and guidance on setting water quality standards and guidelines, and coordinates and conducts various monitoring activities.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- The Water Quality Management Section operates an ambient monitoring network on major streams, lakes and recreational beaches, assisted by volunteers, regional personnel and organizations, such as conservation districts. Over 50 sites across Manitoba were regularly monitored for up to 100 chemical parameters including: nutrients, pesticides, metals, dissolved salts and minerals, general chemistry, and at certain stations, pharmaceuticals. Microbiological monitoring, specifically for *Escherichia coli* was completed at all

stations. Benthic invertebrates were monitored at 25 locations and, together with water chemistry, these data are used to assess overall water quality trends and the ecosystem health of Manitoba's water systems. Water chemistry data are routinely used for example, to determine assimilative capacity for discharge licensing under *The Environment Act*. Data are also provided to numerous external stakeholders. Water quality monitoring data collected and analyzed by the Water Quality Management Section were contributed to the Environment Canada's Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators Report for 2005.

- The Section also conducts issue-based, site-specific studies, usually by intensive short-term sampling, to assess point and non-point source impacts from agriculture, mining, forestry, municipal discharges, and others. During the 2005 to 2006 season, site specific monitoring was conducted on Lake Winnipeg, South Tobacco Creek, Stephenfield Reservoir, Roseau River, and others.
- Water quality was monitored at over 60 beaches and information was posted on the department's internet website. Studies of *Escherichia coli* were conducted on Lake Winnipeg to identify the source of bacteria at beaches in the south basin. Studies have shown that large numbers of *Escherichia coli* are present in the wet sand of beaches. During some periods of high winds when water levels are rising in the south basin, these bacteria can be washed out of the sand and into the swimming area of the lake. Research has shown that less than 10 percent of the *Escherichia coli* at Lake Winnipeg beaches is from human sources, with the remainder being from birds and animals. Study results significantly enhance the present understanding of water quality in Lake Winnipeg.
- Significant work was completed to support public consultation on the proposed regulation for Water Quality Management Zones for Nutrients under *The Water Protection Act*.
- Support was provided to the Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board including coordination of public meetings to discuss recommendations from the Board's first report entitled "*Our Collective Responsibility Reducing Nutrient Loading to Lake Winnipeg*" and assisted with the preparation of the subsequent report on the public discussions.
- Significant effort was dedicated to coordinated programs to prevent zebra mussel and other nuisance aquatic species from being introduced into Manitoba including the deployment of student inspectors to border crossings.
- The Water Quality Management Section co-ordinated the department's acquisition of high quality analytical services to support our technical and scientific programs through the administration of contracts with two laboratories. The contracts were awarded in December 2005. The Section continues to be the lead for on-going discussions with both laboratories to ensure continuation of the highest quality of service to government.

Table EC.7 Water Quality Management Activities

Water Quality Monitoring Studies	Number
Surface monitoring sites routinely operated for water chemistry	73
Surface monitoring sites routinely operated for indicators of biological health	9
Biomonitoring sites	1
Co-ordination of volunteer-operated sampling of raw water supplies for toxic algae	1
Issue-based, site-specific studies	64
Co-ordination of monitoring at recreational beaches	60
Reports, Presentations, Scientific Reviews, Inquiries, etc.	
Preparation and contributions to technical and non-technical reports	21
Preparation of brochures	4
Presentations	20
Media interviews	9
Requests for data	196
Co-ordination or participation in workshops, public displays, etc.	16
Responses to telephone and e-mail inquiries from public, government agencies, consulting firms, etc.	11,104
Review and provide comments on proposals received under The Environment Act and The Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act, and other documents submitted for scientific review including proposals for funding through the Sustainable Development Innovations Fund.	1,056

Table EC.8
25.2(c).4 Water Quality Management

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	483.3	8.00	504.7	(21.4)	
Other Expenditures	639.1		666.3	(27.2)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1122.4	8.00	1,171.0	(48.6)	

Transboundary Water Issues Section

The Transboundary Water Issues Section provides support to the department on international and inter-provincial water issues, projects and activities that have the potential to impact the state of Manitoba's water resources and environment. This Section works closely with various other agencies on transboundary issues including the Federal government, neighbouring jurisdictions, and non-government organizations.

2005-2006 Accomplishments

- Continued to provide support to Manitoba to intervene in projects that pose a threat through the potential introduction of foreign biota to Manitoba waters. These include projects such as operation of the Devils Lake outlet and diversion of Missouri River water to the Hudson Bay basin via the Northwest Area Water Supply and the Red River Valley Water Supply initiatives.
- Worked to ensure that commitments made under the August 5, 2005 agreement on operation of the Devils Lake outlet are carried out.
 - Reviewed information and participated in discussions on the design of the advanced filter for the Devils Lake outlet.
- Worked to ensure that an appropriate environmental review of the Northwest Area Water Supply Project was carried-out consistent with the February 3, 2005 Washington DC District Court ruling.
- Discussed with representatives of the United States Federal government and the State of North Dakota appropriate water treatment options for the Northwest Area Water Supply Project.
- Reviewed and provided detailed comments on the *Draft Report on Red River Valley Water Needs and Options*, in conjunction with other interested agencies including the Government of Canada.
- Carried out a detailed review of the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement Red River Valley Water Supply Project* and coordinated and compiled significant comments.

Fisheries Branch

Administration

Fisheries Branch ensures sustainable development of fisheries resources. Management programs are developed to provide greatest benefits to Manitobans, by maintaining or enhancing populations and habitat, monitoring harvest and habitat alterations, and allocating resources for best return. The Branch directs and reports on programs and budgets, legislation and policy, standards and guidelines, and co-ordination and monitoring. The Branch also administers the Northern Fishers' Freight Assistance Program. Head Office and Regional Fisheries Managers report to the Fisheries Director responsible for operational decision-making and program delivery.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- In spring and summer 2005, watersheds across Manitoba experienced extremely high rainfall and consequently high water levels in associated rivers and lakes. Excessive amounts of debris coming through the systems created dangerous boating conditions and caused damage or loss of equipment. Fishers on the Churchill and Grass River systems and Lake Winnipeg North Basin were particularly impacted. The Department implemented a Northern Net Replacement Program for these areas to assist fishers who had lost nets due to the high water. The Department is also currently negotiating with the federal government to jointly fund a Northern Producers Recovery Program directed at fishers in northern river systems who lost essential fishing infrastructure (docks, packing sheds, etc.) and who are not eligible for existing disaster assistance programs.
- The Chemawawin Cree Nation undertook to close the Cedar Lake fishery from 1997 to 2001 to allow fish stock recovery to occur and to find alternative employment for fishers for 5 years. Manitoba contributed \$800.0 to the restructuring of the fishery to help ensure that the fish stock benefits gained from the five year closure are sustained. This program resulted in 40 of the 81 fishers transferring out of the fishery and a conservation caveat on walleye quota for conservation purposes. Manitoba Water Stewardship/Conservation staff worked with fishers to develop a fisheries management plan to assure more sustainable resource harvesting practices.
- Water Stewardship continues to work with First Nations and other stakeholders to develop fisheries management approaches that accommodate constitutional obligations and other stakeholder interests. Head office and regional staff continued to work with First Nations interests in Dauphin Lake fishery, towards co-management of walleye harvests.
- Manitoba Wildlife Federation awarded Manitoba Water Stewardship - Fisheries Branch its most prestigious Jack Dunlop Memorial Conservation Award for its outstanding long-term contribution to conservation.
- The Branch continued to participate in the national Aquatic Invasive Species, Aquaculture and Recreational Fishing Task Groups and co-chair the national Freshwater Fish Strategy Task Group. These Groups, reporting to Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers, are developing co-ordinated action and implementation plans that involve stakeholders and maximize management efficiency and effectiveness.
- The Lake Winnipegosis Management Board completed its report to the Minister with recommendations and options for an action plan directed at rehabilitating Lake Winnipegosis walleye stocks. The Branch provided support in the operation of this board. The board was put together as a result of numerous recommendations by government and consultants. Round table meetings were held in communities around the lake, which provided public input on key issues and priorities for a management plan. The Department is currently reviewing and giving careful consideration to the Board's recommendations.

Table FI.1
25.2(d).1 Administration

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	97.3	1.00	136.7	(39.4)	
Other Expenditures	289.0		64.4	224.6	1.
Total Sub-Appropriation	386.3	1.00	201.1	185.2	

1. Over expenditure approved by Treasury for assistance to fishers regarding costs of lost nets in Northern Manitoba due to high water levels.

Aquatic Ecosystem Section

The Section supports conservation, evaluation, restoration, and enhancement of fish and aquatic ecosystems to achieve a net gain in healthy, productive fish stocks.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- The Section reviews proposed developments that may affect surface waters, fish, and habitat, and recommends measures for mitigating or avoiding adverse impacts. They included;
 - 42 *Proposals* were reviewed under *The Environment Act*, including water-treatment plants, wastewater treatment lagoons, and land disposal of sludge, mine developments or closures, food-processing plants, crop protection warehouses, rural water pipelines, oil and gas pipelines, winter road relocation, industrial facilities and forest company operating plans.
 - Three draft *Licenses* and nine Pre-Licensing Environmental Screening proposals were reviewed.
 - Another 285 proposals not requiring review under *The Environment Act* but having potential implications to aquatic ecosystems were reviewed. These included sale/lease/permit applications, municipal development plans/amendments/zoning bylaws, pre-licensing environmental screenings and others.
- The Section participated as a member of the Technical Advisory Panel for *Environmental Effects Monitoring* (EEM) of two pulp and paper mills, as well as 10 mines in Manitoba. EEM is required by regulation under *The Fisheries Act of Canada*.
- The Section continued to participate as a member of the Forest Practices Committee (FPC). This multi-disciplinary group reviews and updates guidelines for industry related activities. The FPC has completed a draft on riparian guidelines which is currently being reviewed.
- The section continues to chair the Manitoba Introduction and Transfers Committee (ITC) which provides advice to the branch/department to address concerns with intentional introductions of aquatic organisms into the province (i.e. fish stockings aquaculture activities). Risk assessments, if required, are carried out by the committee using the standards outlined in the National Code on the Introductions and Transfers of Aquatic Organisms. The committee reviewed a Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) proposal to transfer fathead chubs from the Missouri watershed to the Freshwater Institute in Winnipeg for toxicology research work. The addition of filtration treatment to DFO laboratory containment facilities in conjunction with existing ozonation treatment was recommended by the department prior to commencement of the research work. The addition of the filtration system will further reduce the possibility of pathogen release to the sewer system from containment water used for the fathead minnows. A number of routine Fishery Branch stocking requests were reviewed and approved and the annual federal ITC survey was completed.
- The Section also continued to represent Manitoba on the Task Group on Aquatic Invasive Species created by the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers. This Task Group is charged with developing a national action and implementation plan to address the threat of sectors not covered

under the National Code on the Introduction and Transfers of Aquatic Organisms including the aquarium and aqua-garden trade, live bait, live aquatic food, recreational boating, shipping, and unauthorized introductions and transfers.

- The Section continued to work toward protection of endangered aquatic species in Manitoba by working with the federally appointed Committee On the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). In the past year, 14 species status reports were reviewed including carmine shiner, deepwater sculpin, mapleleaf mussel, lake sturgeon (re-draft) that exist in Manitoba. COSEWIC recommended a status of "threatened" for carmine shiner, "not at risk" for western deepwater sculpin populations, and "endangered" for mapleleaf mussel. The 2005 COSEWIC status recommendation for lake sturgeon will stand however the committee felt the status report needed further revision prior to being sent to the federal Minister of Environment for approval.
- As development continues along the Assiniboine River, establishing instream flow reservations to protect fish, fish habitat and ecosystem functions and processes is a high priority. A committee, led by Section staff, and including staff from Manitoba Water Stewardship, Manitoba Conservation, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and University of Manitoba continued work to determine the magnitude, frequency, timing and duration of water required to meet the needs of the aquatic ecosystem and the organisms that depend on it. The Committee synthesized the biological, connectivity, geomorphological and hydrological data and developed instream flow recommendations for average, low and intermediate flow years at sites near Headingley, Highway 34, Brandon and St. Lazare. The analysis is complete and the report is awaiting completion.
- The Section leads a committee developing drain maintenance guidelines to meet the requirements of the *Water Act (Canada)*. There is a lack of a common, clear understanding of habitat protection requirements (technical and process) in waterway maintenance, construction and reconstruction. These guidelines will ensure all resource interests are accommodated during all phases of waterway maintenance projects where Manitoba, Rural Municipalities, or Conservation Districts are proponents. A committee of Manitoba Water Stewardship, Manitoba Conservation, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff have created a comprehensive, but simple, process to guide all parties through pre-planning, planning, fieldwork and follow-up phases of waterway maintenance. A Stakeholder Advisory Panel has reviewed the proposed guidelines and process, and provided comments. The Committee is drafting drain classification maps for all watersheds in Agro-Manitoba, and fact sheets that will accompany the guidelines document. The Drain Maintenance Guidelines, drain classification maps, and fact sheets will all be reviewed by the Committee prior to finalization.
- The Section continues to provide co-ordination and planning assistance for a number of watershed/stream planning and restoration projects in Manitoba. An integrated planning approach joins local stakeholder groups and agencies in restoring the health and functions of watersheds. Project work includes in-depth aerial and ground-truthing surveys to determine land use practises and natural functions impacting watershed health. Specific project sites are also identified which require mitigation work to protect and enhance valuable watershed components such as water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. The implementation and monitoring of site-specific project work are the next phases that are addressed in these long-term watershed restoration programs. Stream enhancement initiatives are continuing on the Brokenhead, Rosseau, Vermilion, La Salle and Rat Rivers. The section also provided representation on the Department's Watershed Health Indicator Committee.

Aquatic Ecosystem Section - Fish Culture

Fish stocking programs continue to create new self-sustaining fisheries, maintain and enhance fisheries where natural reproduction fails or winterkill occurs, and introduce species. Fish are produced at the Whiteshell and Grand Rapids Hatcheries- the latter co-funded by Manitoba Hydro-as well as a seasonal walleye hatchery located at Swan Creek near Lundar on Lake Manitoba.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- At the Whiteshell Fish Hatchery, the Visitor Centre was operated for the fifth year. Park interpreters staffed the building and gave tours to over 3,534 people from June to the September long weekend. Interpretative exhibits include information on species reared at the hatchery, life stages of fish, how water is used and history of the hatchery, and ecosystem interaction.
- Approximately 90 million walleye fry have been marked with oxytetracycline (OTC) at the Swan Creek Walleye Hatchery and stocked into Lake Manitoba since 2003. The purpose of marking these fish is to determine the contribution of hatchery reared walleye to the Lake Manitoba walleye population, and commercial fishery. With assistance from the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (FFMC), each week from November to mid February fish arriving from the commercial fishery were separated into those from the north and south basins. Otoliths from 325 fish were extracted, prepared, and viewed. Analysis is ongoing.
- **Swan Creek Hatchery** - 45.2 million fry were distributed to Interlake Region commercial and sport fishing lakes and Lake Winnipegosis (5.0 million). The sport fishing lakes in the West, Southwest and Interlake Regions received 6.3 million fry. Swan Creek Hatchery stocked a total of 30 water bodies.
- **Whiteshell Hatchery** - hatched 8.25 million walleye fry. These larval fish were stocked into 16 sport fishing lakes as well as one rearing pond in the East/Southeast and Southwest Regions.
- **Grand Rapids Hatchery** - operated a spawn camp at Basket Creek on the north end of Lake Manitoba, producing 200,000 green eggs, one million eyed eggs as well as 6.4 million fry for the North/South Consultants' Manitoba Hydro spillway channel walleye spawning experiment at Grand Rapids in the Saskatchewan River. 1.5 million walleye fry were returned to Lake Manitoba as replacement fry and a further 1.5 million fry were stocked into sport fishing lakes in the Western Region.
- No sturgeon eggs were taken at the Landing River or at the Weir River this year due to very high water levels, but larval sturgeon that were incubated at Pinawa were transported to Grand Rapids and raised during the summer for experimental work and subsequent stocking back into the Winnipeg River at Nutimik Lake.
- Trout species were produced at both Whiteshell and Grand Rapids Hatcheries for distribution into sport fishing lakes throughout the province. Species raised at Grand Rapids include rainbow, brook and lake trout, as well as the hybrid splake (brook x lake trout). The Whiteshell Hatchery produces rainbow, brown and brook trout as well as the hybrid tiger trout (rainbow x brook). The Section continued assisting volunteer organizations to enhance local stocks.

Table FI.2

Distribution to Sport Fishing Waters from Fish Hatcheries

Species	Fry and Eggs	Fish <18cm long	Fish ≥18cm long
Brook x Brown Hybrid	0	4,400	0
Brook x Lake Hybrid	0	59,000	0
Brook Trout	0	40,800	6,204
Lake Trout	0	118,000	0
Brown Trout	0	95,880	11,745
Rainbow Trout	0	148,400	68,760
Walleye	17,250,000		

(Excludes stocking to water bodies with both sport and commercial fishing, such as Lake Manitoba.)

Table FI.3

25.2(d).2 Aquatic Eco-System Management

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,012.1	21.19	1,109.2	(97.1)	
Other Expenditures	230.8		230.9	(0.1)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1,242.9	21.19	1,340.1	(97.2)	

Sport and Commercial Fishing Management

The Section develops, administers, and evaluates management programs and policies for sport, commercial, and domestic use, including commercial bait fishing and trout farming. It also manages the Northern Fishermen's Freight Assistance Program, distribution and reconciliation of commercial fishing licences, and fish production information.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- **Lake Winnipegosis** - The Department established a broad stakeholder management board to advise on management of Lake Winnipegosis towards rehabilitation of the walleye population. The Lake Winnipegosis Management Board consisted of four First Nation appointees, four Department appointees and a Chair. The Board met six times annually beginning in October 2003. The Board also held Round Table meetings in communities around the lake to ensure all interested parties had the opportunity to provide input towards development of a sustainable fishery. The Board encouraged representatives from stakeholder groups, communities and First Nations to approach the Board with ideas, issues and concerns that they would like to present. Whenever possible, individual Board members also attended local stakeholder group meetings on fisheries issues. Based on all information received, including consultants' reports and biological data, the Board identified key issues, with the decline in walleye stocks being the greatest concern to everyone. In January 2006, the Board submitted its final report to the Minister with options and specific plans necessary to address these issues. The Board also developed a Terms of Reference for a study of the Fairford Dam, which the Board recognized as a long-standing issue that must be assessed in an overall approach to managing the fishery.
- **Lake Winnipeg** - Continued working with the Lake Winnipeg Commercial Fisheries Management Advisory Board on the management of the commercial fishery. In August 2005, fishers presented resolutions to the Minister and subsequently the Minister approved increased whitefish harvest opportunities in the fall, and spousal partnerships. The department also committed to work on an annual licensing approach and to seek a resolution to issues around the open quota procedure. Requests for increased pickerel harvest and quota sharing were deferred pending further review.
- **Lake Manitoba** - A limited winter perch fishery using 3" mesh nets with controls in place to minimize impact on pickerel and sauger was continued in the south basin of Lake Manitoba.
- **Other Programs** - On April 22 and 23, 2005, First Nations, non-First Nations and Metis fishermen gathered on the Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation to discuss challenges facing their commercial fishing industry. Among some of the major outcomes of this conference was the formation of a Manitoba Commercial Inland Fishers Federation (MCIFF). The purpose of this federation is to create a united voice for the fishers, to protect the fishers' interests and to address and overcome their challenges. This federation will now be the province-wide representative body of the Manitoba Commercial Inland Fishers. A board was elected during the federation's first annual general assembly in Winnipeg last November (2005). Mr. Ken Campbell was elected as chairman along with 12 regional directors and alternates to the Manitoba Commercial Inland Fishers Federation.

- Consultations have been initiated with West Region Tribal Council communities and other FN communities that were involved in Dauphin Lake spring walleye harvests to discuss options for managing the spring spawning harvest and providing sufficient protection for the stock.
- A Manitoba Special Dealer's License issued by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation permits the licensee to purchase fish from licensed commercial fishers in the Province of Manitoba and to sell this fish within the Province of Manitoba to fish consumers or to restaurants and retail outlets for consumption in Manitoba. Thirty seven (37) Special Dealers Licenses were issued from May 1, 2005 to April 30, 2006 with 97,263 kilograms (214,425 pounds) of fish sold within Manitoba. The species percentage was Pickerel 90%, Whitefish 3%, Goldeye 3%, and others (white bass, perch, tullibee, sauger, catfish, mullet, pike, silver bass, pickerel cheeks) 4%.
- There were 28 licensed fish-farmers and about 500 hobby farmers in private waters. Four major operators (two fingerling producers and two brokers/importers) distribute fingerlings to hobby farmers each spring. Six fee-for-fishing businesses, where customers pay to fish in privately-stocked ponds or Crown waters, generally provide easy access to fishing from shore, and are ideal for small children and individuals otherwise unable to angle. Fish farmers reported selling 162,200 rainbow trout fingerlings. Grow-out operations sold 10,520 kilograms of rainbow trout and 7,160 kilograms of Arctic char.
- Sixty-three commercial baitfish fishers were licensed, producing and selling about 85,750 kilograms of frozen baitfish. Thirty-three live baitfish fishers produced about 133,660 dozen baitfish. Gross bait fish sales were about \$741,630. Twenty-one leech harvesting licences were issued, with about 1,720 kilograms produced, valued at about \$78,780. Fifty live bait dealer licenses were issued, allowing retail sale of live baitfish and leeches.
- Winnipeg's Urban Angling Partnership, comprising Mid-Canada Marine Dealers Association, Manitoba Wildlife Federation, Fish Futures Inc., *The Complete Angler*, City of Winnipeg, and Government of Manitoba, continue to offer a diverse group of angling programs. Opportunities provided for residents and visitors to participate in recreational angling included:
 - Learn to Fish Clinics
 - Winnipeg Fish Festival
 - Youth Angling Camps
 - Fish Winnipeg Media/Corporate Challenge (monies raised for youth angling programs)
 - Urban Fishing Derby
- Working in partnership with Manitoba Wildlife Federation, Manitoba Recreation Connections and Berkley Canada, Manitoba's Recreational Fishing League completed another successful year. Over 150 youth participated in the league that ran over a six week period. The league is designed to provide Manitoba youth with an opportunity to enjoy a recreational angling experience and learn about the environment around them.
- Fisheries Branch continues to co-ordinate the Urban Angling Partnership (UAP), comprised of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation, Fish Futures Inc., Mid-Canada Marine Dealers Association, Don Lamont of *The Complete Angler*, which promotes angling in the city, especially the excellent opportunities on Red and Assiniboine Rivers. UAP activities included:
 - Learn to Fish Clinics*, offered through Winnipeg Community Services Department Leisure Program, aimed at families, new anglers, and those who have not fished for some time. Tackle dealers provide bait, tackle, and instruction, while manufacturers provide equipment. Fish and game clubs provide volunteer assistance.
 - Winnipeg Fish Festival*: a one-day event at The Forks, showcases the recreational angling community and promotes angling in the city as an affordable leisure activity. An estimated 5,000+ visitors attended fish-filleting demonstrations, kids' fishing educational stations, fishing displays, arts and crafts, on-stage seminars, and casting competitions.
 - Fish Winnipeg Media/Corporate Challenge*: a one-day event exposing media and corporate communities to this world-class recreational fishery. The event introduces Winnipeggers to this fishery, showcases the angling community, promotes angling as a healthy, self-esteem-building outdoor leisure activity for youth, and raises funds to benefit Winnipeg youth/youth-at-risk angling programs. Over \$15,000 was raised that was targeted at inner city youth-at-risk, and about 600 children enjoyed an angling experience. Plans for 2006 include expansion of the event and additional kids' fishing camps.

Urban Fishing Derby: The derby is a one day event held at the Forks that promotes recreational angling. The derby provides an opportunity for families to participate in a program that promotes angling in the fall season. Last year, over 250 individuals participated in the event.

- The Sustainable Development Website was enhanced to further integrate sustainable development concepts into the new Kindergarten- Senior IV *Science: Manitoba Curriculum Framework of Outcomes*. The site is a Manitoba first in integrating fisheries management information into a science curriculum via the Internet. The site was promoted at teacher workshops and conferences, including the Special Areas Group (Science) workshop. Educators and students can access on-line fisheries information and grade specific exercises/activities from Kindergarten to Senior IV (grade 12).
- The 2006 Anglers' Guide was published in partnership with Fish Futures. The guide summarizes angling regulations, highlights new and proposed regulations, and includes management and other information. Anglers and user groups continued to play an important role in developing regulations and attention is continued to be focused on simplifying regulations without diminishing conservation.
- Lake Winnipeg - According to FFMC shipping advice data, overall production for the 2005/2006 fishing season was over 5.7 million kilograms, up 2% from the 2004/2005 season. Of that, walleye production for the 2005/2006 was over 4.4 million kilograms, up 17% from 2004/2005. Whitefish production in 2005-2006 was 1.4 million kilograms, down 17 % from 2004/2005. Sauger production in 2005-2006 was over 297,000 kilograms, down 48% from 2004/2005.
- Lake Manitoba - According to FFMC shipping advice data, overall production for the 2005/2006 fishing season to date is up 43% from the 2004/2005 season. Walleye production for the 2005/2006 fishing season is up 41% from 2004/2005 and sauger production in 2005-2006 was 5400 kilograms, an increase of less than 2000 kilograms.

Table FI.4

25.2(d).3 Sport and Commercial Fishing Management

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	695.6	11.00	633.8	61.7	
Other Expenditures	434.9		435.1	(0.2)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1,130.4	11.00	1,068.9	61.5	

Table FI.5

Angling Licence Sales and Revenue 1993-94 to 2004-05

RESIDENT (Note new categories for 2004-05)

1. CANADA

Year	Resident of Canada-Regular			Resident of Canada-Conservation			Total: Resident of Canada	
	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Revenue \$
1993-94	58,833	12.50	706,624.50	73,227	7.50	512,963.00	132,060	1,219,587.50
1994-95	57,783	12.50	694,044.00	77,716	7.50	544,498.00	135,499	1,238,542.00
1995-96	55,235	12.50	663,355.00	76,844	7.50	538,289.00	132,079	1,201,644.00
1996-97	52,158	12.50	626,742.00	75,081	7.50	526,422.50	127,239	1,153,164.50
1997-98	51,859	14.02	676,760.18	73,603	8.41	546,849.23	125,462	1,223,609.41
1998-99	57,381	14.02	748,238.62	84,000	8.41	623,386.00	141,381	1,371,624.62
1999-00	57,567	14.02	750,690.37	84,938	8.41	630,356.58	142,505	1,381,046.92
2000-01	56,092	14.02	731,276.84	85,256	8.41	632,700.96	141,348	1,363,977.80
2001-02	56,951	14.02	742,473.02	86,223	8.41	639,893.43	143,174	1,382,366.45
2002-03	54,801	14.02	714,456.02	81,629	8.41	605,678.89	136,430	1,320,134.91
2003-04	53,995	14.02	703,974.90	82,576	8.41	612,873.16	136,571	1,316,848.06

2. MANITOBA (NEW)

Year	Resident of Manitoba-Regular			Resident of Manitoba-Conservation			Total: Resident of Manitoba (includes Sr. licences above)	
	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Revenue \$
2004-05	44,885	15.89	669,173.65	73,934	10.28	686,978.52	131,349	1,344,102.17

3. CANADA, NON-RESIDENT OF MB (NEW)

Year	Resident of Canada, Non Resident of Manitoba-Regular			Resident of Canada, Non Resident of Manitoba-Conservation			Total: Resident of Canada, Non Resident of Manitoba	
	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Revenue \$
2004-05	1,906	37.38	69,383.28	8,939	18.69	158,350.91	10,845	227,734.19

4. RESIDENT OF MB - SENIOR CONSERVATION

Year	Resident/Manitoba - Sr. Conservation			Total: Resident of Manitoba Sr.	
	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Revenue \$
1997-98	7,878	5.61	36,615.58	7,878	36,615.58
1998-99	8,700	5.61	40,315.00	8,700	40,315.00
1999-00	8,935	5.61	41,411.35	8,935	41,411.35
2000-01	8,532	5.61	39,537.52	8,532	39,537.52
2001-02	8,621	5.61	39,940.81	8,621	39,940.81
2002-03	8,341	5.61	38,657.01	8,341	38,657.01
2003-04	12,256	0	(9,593.98)	12,256	(9,593.98)
2004-05	12,530	0	(12,050.00)	12,530	(12,050.00)

NON-RESIDENT CANADA

Year	Non-Resident of Canada - Regular			Non-Resident of Canada- Conservation			Total: Non-Resident of Canada	
	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Fee \$	Revenue \$	Number	Revenue \$
1993-94	8,770	32.50	280,744.00	20,742	17.50	352,905.50	29,512	633,649.50
1994-95	8,299	32.50	265,668.50	21,906	17.50	372,702.50	30,205	638,371.00
1995-96	7,821	32.50	250,369.50	22,448	17.50	381,856.00	30,269	632,225.50
1996-97	6,840	32.50	218,945.50	21,757	17.50	370,199.50	28,597	589,145.00
1997-98	6,712	37.38	244,557.56	23,406	20.56	458,473.36	30,118	703,030.92
1998-99	7,149	37.38	260,237.62	26,223	20.56	513,312.88	33,372	773,550.50
1999-00	7,192	37.38	261,840.96	27,151	20.56	531,532.56	34,343	793,373.52
2000-01	6,130	37.38	223,166.40	29,959	20.56	586,452.04	36,089	809,618.44
2001-02	6,120	37.38	222,788.60	27,716	20.56	542,490.96	33,836	765,269.56
2002-03	6,075	37.38	221,122.50	26,121	20.56	511,251.76	32,196	732,374.26
2003-04	5,974	37.38	217,466.12	24,952	20.56	488,348.12	30,926	705,814.24
2004-05	4,755	51.40	239,777.00	24,089	28.04	651,714.56	28,844	891,491.56

TOTAL

Year	Total Regular Licences		Total Conservation Licences		Total Licences	
	Number	Revenue \$	Number	Revenue \$	Number	Revenue \$
1993-94	67,603	987,368.50	93,969	865,868.50	161,572	1,853,237.00
1994-95	66,082	959,712.50	99,622	917,200.50	165,704	1,876,913.00
1995-96	63,056	913,724.50	99,292	920,145.00	162,348	1,833,869.50
1996-97	58,998	845,687.50	96,838	896,622.00	155,836	1,742,309.50
1997-98	58,571	921,317.74	104,887	1,041,938.17	163,458	1,963,255.91
1998-99	64,530	1,008,476.24	118,923	1,177,013.88	183,453	2,185,490.12
1999-00	64,759	1,012,531.20	121,024	1,203,300.49	185,783	2,215,831.79
2000-01	62,222	954,443.24	123,747	1,258,690.52	185,969	2,213,133.76
2001-02	63,071	965,251.62	122,560	1,222,325.20	185,631	2,187,576.82
2002-03	60,876	935,578.52	116,091	1,155,587.66	176,967	2,091,166.18
2003-04	59,969	921,441.02	119,784	1,091,627.30	179,753	2,013,068.32
2004-05	51,546	978,333.93	119,492	1,484,993.99	171,038	2,463,327.92

- Note:
1. Revenue figures are net (less vendor's commission).
 2. Resident of Manitoba Senior's Conservation Licence fees were eliminated in 2003/04. The negative amount reflects the cost of commission paid to vendor without offsetting revenue.
 3. Starting with the 1999/00 season - angling licences will be valid from May 1 - April 30. Licence sale statistics for the 2005/06 Annual Report will be based on the most recent complete season i.e. the 2004/05 season.
 4. Resident of Canada, Non Resident of Manitoba Regular and Conservation Licences were introduced in 2004/05.

Table FI.6
Fishermen Employed in Manitoba Commercial Fishery, 2004/05

	Northern Lakes	Lake Winnipeg	Lake Manitoba	Lake Wpgosis.	Other Lakes	Overall
Summer						
Licence Holders	685	849	67	47	113	1704
Hired Men or Helpers	166	170	46	70	14	452
TOTAL	851	1,019	113	117	127	2156
Winter						
Licence Holders	118	166	428	157	268	1111
Hired Men or Helpers	99	31	310	111	55	592
TOTAL	217	197	738	268	323	1703
Annual						
Licence Holders	699	910	442	161	270	2404
Hired Men or Helpers	174	182	320	151	55	868
TOTAL	873	1,092	762	312	325	3272

Note: Those who fish in more than one area or season, or who fish both as hired men and licence holders, are counted only once in the appropriate Total column. Where hired-man-and-licence-holder duplication occurs, the individual is counted as a licence holder. Therefore, the table does not total horizontally or vertically.

Table FI.7

Commercial Fishing Production (Round kg), Total Value and Employment (Licensed Fishermen Plus Hired Men) 1995/96 to 2004/05.

	Northern Lakes		Lake Winnipeg		Lake Manitoba		
Year	Weight (kg)	\$ Value	Weight (kg)	\$ Value	Weight (kg)	\$ Value	
1995-96	3,081,050	5,033,450	4,836,400	12,177,900	2,027,500	3,462,250	
1996-97	3,339,650	4,290,500	4,312,600	8,864,050	1,344,450	1,840,450	
1997-98	2,621,550	3,565,750	3,991,600	8,340,050	1,518,000	2,207,800	
1998-99	2,761,800	4,350,500	4,825,600	14,119,350	1,734,450	2,284,800	
1999-00	3,235,650	5,087,500	5,419,050	16,983,500	1,943,950	2,416,950	
2000-01	3,318,650	5,608,800	6,217,850	20,386,750	2,342,400	2,847,050	
2001-02	3,188,100	5,341,850	6,237,950	20,380,350	2,115,750	3,797,100	
2002-03	3,260,350	5,750,000	6,204,150	20,894,400	2,286,850	2,877,650	
2003-04	3,025,250	4,883,100	6,543,300	17,030,250	1,995,650	1,992,400	
2004-05	2,813,900	4,299,400	6,380,100	16,724,900	1,362,650	1,046,900	
	Lake Winnipegosis		Other Lakes		Manitoba Total		
Year	Weight (kg)	\$ Value	Weight (kg)	\$ Value	Weight (kg)	\$ Value	Total Employment
1995-96	1,385,000	659,750	1,195,300	1,555,900	12,525,250	22,889,250	3,345
1996-97	1,635,650	682,500	1,190,800	1,089,350	11,823,150	16,766,850	3,325
1997-98	1,465,050	842,800	915,700	725,050	10,511,900	15,681,450	3,237
1998-99	2,106,550	1,892,650	775,000	1,273,000	12,203,400	23,920,300	2,990
1999-00	2,719,850	2,266,250	778,550	951,850	14,097,050	27,706,050	3,216
2000-01	2,753,550	2,004,200	892,250	1,131,450	15,524,700	31,978,250	3,224
2001-02	2,577,000	1,846,600	702,400	917,200	14,821,200	32,283,100	3,229
2002-03	2,681,150	1,416,400	661,250	827,800	15,093,750	31,766,250	3,186
2003-04	2,221,550	1,111,300	1,171,200	1,832,850	14,956,950	26,849,900	3,340
2004-05	1,079,350	842,000	1,113,800	1,826,650	12,749,800	24,739,850	3,272

NOTE: Total value includes both Initial Value and Final Payment.

Table F1.8

Commercial Fishing Production (Round Weights kg) by Area and Total Value By Species, 2004/05.

Species	Northern Lakes		Lake Winnipeg		Lake Manitoba		Lake Winnipegosis	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Bass			13,600	1,550				
Carp	800	Trace ²	56,700	2,300	303,600	53,850	61,550	22,400
Catfish			50				Trace ²	Trace ²
Goldeye	3,500	100	3,950	50				
Mullet	416,750	38,550	152,050	5,100	573,500	154,400	466,400	225,550
Perch	850	50	60,150	8,200		110,350	150	3,800
Pickrel	779,300	20,250	3,449,100	354,950		115,600	106,350	27,250
Pike	646,600	67,500	125,000	3,350		41,900	20,200	92,450
Sauger	7,600	100	489,100	84,150		4,100		Trace ²
Trout	40,700							
Tullibee	56,350	2,150	1,850			1,450		
Whitefish	677,400	55,350	1,304,400	264,500		3,900	27,800	25,450
Total	2,629,850	184,050	5,655,950	724,150	877,100	485,550	682,450	396,900
Other Lakes ¹			Total Production			Total Value \$ ³		
Species	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Total	Summer	Winter	Total
Bass			13,600	1,550	15,150	5,700	600	6,300
Carp	14,400	19,350	437,050	97,900	534,950	166,100	39,350	205,450
Catfish			50		50	50		50
Goldeye	100	Trace ²	7,550	150	7,700	18,400	350	18,750
Mullet	197,600	67,400	1,806,300	491,000	2,297,300	433,250	160,150	593,400
Perch	50	1,450	61,200	123,850	185,050	211,900	389,500	601,400
Pickrel	284,600	116,250	4,619,350	634,300	5,253,650	15,997,300	2,017,400	18,014,700
Pike	187,500	95,200	979,300	300,400	1,279,700	579,300	183,500	762,800
Sauger	200	50	496,900	88,400	585,300	1,442,650	265,300	1,707,950
Trout			40,700		40,700	30,350		30,350
Tullibee	Trace ²	2,100	58,200	5,700	63,900	33,850	2,850	36,700
Whitefish	51,550	76,000	2,061,150	425,200	2,486,350	2,240,850	521,150	2,762,000
Total	736,000	377,800	10,581,350	2,168,450	12,749,800	21,159,700	3,580,150	24,739,850

¹ Includes Buffalo, Cedar, Chitek, Cross Bay, Dauphin, Inland, Little Strong, Mire-Proulx, Pelican, Red Deer, Sisib-Pickrel, St. Martin, Strong, Swan, Waterhen, William

² Small amount.

³ Total \$ value includes both initial value and final payment.

NOTE: Commercial fishing statistics for 2005-2006 fiscal year were not available in time to be included in this report. They will appear in the annual report for the next fiscal year.

Regional Fisheries Operations

Regional Fisheries Managers report to Director of Fisheries and are responsible for operational decision making and program delivery according to approved government policy, standards and guidelines. Regional Fisheries Managers and Fisheries Director work together to develop annual work plans to address specific issues and informational requirements within the regions. Regional Fisheries Managers work directly with Fisheries Branch head office staff on provincial policy/program development and interpretation, and issues with provincial implications.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- **Interlake Region** - The commercial net fishery on the south basin of Lake Winnipeg opened on May 25, 2005. This opening date was based on 80% spawned out pickerel in the south basin. All other areas of Lake Winnipeg opened for commercial fishing on May 30, 2005. The Lake Winnipeg Commercial Fisheries Advisory Board convened twice during the year.
- Commercial fishing on Lake Winnipeg continued to produce large volumes of fish. For the second year in a row, approximately 96% of the lake quota (6.4 million kilograms) was harvested during the open water and winter fisheries. During 2005/06 fisheries, pickerel production (4.4 million kilograms) continued to be high in part due to strong year classes that are taking advantage of smelt as a food source and demonstrating high growth rates.
- Commercial fishing on Lake Winnipeg continued to produce large volumes of fish. Approximately 96% of the lake allocation (6.4 million kilograms) was harvested during the open water and winter fisheries. Pickerel was the dominant species harvested followed by whitefish and sauger (see Table 1). Long-term trends show a steady increase in pickerel harvest, a slight increase in whitefish harvest and steady decline in sauger harvest.
- Commercial fishing began in late November on Lake Manitoba. The 3 ¾" fishery in the south and north basins opened on November 1, 2005 (after ice made) and ran to March 15, 2006 in the south basin and March 31, 2006 in the north basin. An eight week 3" perch fishery operated in the south basin between January 15 and March 15, 2006. Overall pickerel/sauger/perch production was up slightly from the 2004/05 commercial fishing season (see Table 1). Sauger production on Lake Manitoba continues to be quite low compared to historic catches.
- A new Regional Fisheries Biologist was hired in April 2005 and a Regional Fisheries Technician was hired in July 2005.
- The Region reviewed several habitat related work proposals and thus continued integrating its fish habitat work with Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
- **Western Region** - Regional staff act in an advisory capacity on numerous Conservation District and stakeholder led watershed-planning groups/boards taking the initiative in sustainable land and water use practices as mandated by the Water Protection Act.
- Dauphin Lake Co-management initiative between the Province and West Region Tribal Council continues to be developed. Fisheries has broadened discussions to directly include member bands and other First Nations who utilize the fish resources of Dauphin Lake to continue efforts to establish sustainable allocation of the fisheries resource for all users.
- Regional staff assisted with the repair and upgrade of several older aeration systems in the southwest part of the Western Region. They also assisted interested fish enhancement groups conduct assessments on several more lakes with potential for development as aerated stocked waters. Dissolved oxygen monitoring of stocked waters within the region was conducted to evaluate "over wintering" success. No major winterkills were predicted or detected.

- Annual fish stock assessment on Dauphin Lake, Lake of The Prairies, Oak Lake, Wahtopanah Lake and Lake Winnipegosis was conducted. Additional index netting was completed on several other lakes throughout the region to monitor stocking success and population status.
- Regional staff reviewed annual operating plans with the forest industry. Approximately 200 harvest blocks and associated crossings were mitigated in collaboration with DFO staff.
- Staff conducted index netting on Wekusko Lake and Moose Lake. This is a semi annual program that is being conducted to determine species composition, walleye and pike population status and overall health of the fishery. The annual fish stock assessment on Cedar Lake was also completed. This involves an index netting program in which data are analyzed to determine species composition, walleye and pike population status and overall health of the fishery.
- The Region also participated in restructuring process and development of a fisheries management plan for the Cedar Lake commercial fishery.
- Annual tagging and data collection program of Saskatchewan River lake sturgeon was completed in conjunction with the ten year management plan. Staff participated in meetings with the Saskatchewan River Sturgeon Management Board.
- Index netting data analysis was completed for Moose Lake to determine species composition, walleye and pike population status and overall health of the fishery.
- Staff also participated in meetings with various commercial fishing associations, resource management boards, community groups and educational establishments.
- Northeast Region - Extremely high water levels were experienced throughout the region on both Hydro affected waters and unmanaged systems. These had a profound effect on some fisheries, with damage to docks and buildings and increased debris. The impact of the water levels on production varied widely, with excellent production in some fisheries and none at all in others.
- High water levels and flows on the Nelson River made it impossible to collect sturgeon eggs. As a result the Jenpeg rear out facility could not be operated.
- High water levels also resulted in the early termination of a sturgeon telemetry project on the Nelson River, started in 2004. Flooding and extensive bank erosion resulted in the loss of three remote telemetry receivers. Results from the telemetry project indicated that sturgeon were moving much less than expected, with most of them moving extensively through a relatively limited range.
- Work continued with representatives of South Indian Lake, Manitoba Hydro and Fisheries and Oceans on an environmental monitoring plan for Southern Indian Lake. Despite high water levels and record discharges at Missi Control Structure, whitefish test netting was successful. Preliminary analysis revealed a healthy year class structure. The committee is starting to focus on rehabilitating walleye stocks in Southern Indian Lake.
- **Eastern Region** - A total of 33 water bodies were stocked with 5,858,626 fish (4,133 brook trout fingerlings, 17,695 brown trout fingerlings, 25,948 rainbow trout fingerlings, 5,800,000 walleye fry and fingerlings and 10,850 sturgeon fingerlings).
- A Winnipeg River sturgeon management board has been formed (Wiinibiig Ziibi Numao) in cooperation with Sagkeeng First Nation, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Manitoba Hydro, Wabaseemoong First Nation, Province of Manitoba and Tembec. Work has proceeded on the development of Terms of Reference and the structure of the board.
- The provincial riparian management guidelines document has been completed in draft form in cooperation with Manitoba Conservation and the forestry industry. Regional perspectives and input

were integral in the development of these guidelines and will ensure protection of important fish habitat during forestry operation in Manitoba.

- Index netting was conducted on Lac du Bonnet, Falcon, and Crowduck Lake. Basic inventory work was conducted on several small lakes in the back-country area of Whiteshell Provincial Park.

Table FI.9

25.2(d).4 Regional Fisheries Resources

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	731.5	14.00	748.5	(17.0)	
Other Expenditures	201.6		177.3	24.3	
Total Sub-Appropriation	933.1	14.00	925.8	7.3	

Northern Fishermen's Freight Assistance

The Northern Fishermen's Freight Assistance (NFFA) program assists marginal commercial operations by partial subsidization of transporting certain species to Winnipeg. Fishers pay the first 20¢/kg of freight, Manitoba pays the next 45¢/kg, and fishers pay any costs over 65¢/kg. Eligible species are whitefish, pike, lake trout, perch, goldeye, tullibee and sucker. Subsidy payments to fishers are issued weekly by Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (FFMC) on behalf of Manitoba. Fisheries allowed to opt out of FFMC are paid by the Branch at season end. To ensure expenditure does not exceed the \$410,000 cap set in 2000; fishers receive an initial payment, usually 70% of their estimated eligibility. They receive final payment at fishing-year end. While a full 30% final payment may not be possible when production is high, a final payment higher than 30% may occur in low-production years.

Table FI.10

25.2(d).5 Northern Fisherman's Freight Assistance

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	0.00		0.0	0.0	
Other Expenditures	410.0		410.0	0.0	
Total Sub-Appropriation	410.0		410.0	0.0	

Fisheries Enhancement Initiative

The Manitoba Fisheries Enhancement Initiative was established in 1993 when Manitoba sport fishing groups and commercial fishermen indicated a willingness to pay more for their fishing license if a portion went to build fish stocks. Using this revenue the Fisheries Enhancement Initiative has funded over 292 projects throughout Manitoba. These projects have aimed at strengthening fish populations, improving fish habitat or fisheries education.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- Enhancement project submissions often result from watershed inventory studies. Based on benefits to the aquatic ecosystem these inventories compile and prioritize sites that require rehabilitation. Ongoing stream bank restoration through fencing, off shore waterers, controlled crossings and revegetation work on Squirrel Creek, Patterson Lake, and Pipestone Creek are examples.
- Understanding recreational fishing pressure is key to managing the resource. The RM of Shell River received funds to continue their 5 year creel census. The fishery in a number of lakes in Manitoba is sustained through the installation of total aeration systems which supply oxygen during winter and sometimes summer months. The systems at Killarney Lake, Elgin Reservoir and Deloraine Reservoir have been in place for years and required upgrades.
- Educational opportunities existed through:
 - Staff participated in *Manitoba Envirothon* by co-chairing the test-writing committee, preparing questions, and assisting in the field day and oral components. *Envirothon* is an annual Olympic-style academic and environmental program. High school students (Senior I to IV) are tested in four discipline areas (aquatics, forestry, soils, and wildlife) and an annual theme (this year: Natural Resources in an Urban Environment). This year the competition was held in Winnipeg with 28 Manitoba school teams entered. Fairholme Hutterite Colony won the competition and will represent Manitoba at the *National Canon Envirothon*. Next year, July 2006, Winnipeg will host the national event.
 - the design and production of an aquatic invasive species display; the implementation of a northern pike telemetry survey on the Little Saskatchewan River through the Assiniboine Community College; signage at Newanitan Creek to promote the conservation of walleye during the spring spawning period.
- Improving fish habitat or determining ways of improvement included:
 - A feasibility study to determine the type of fishway that could facilitate sturgeon passing the third street dam in Brandon. A feasibility study to determine fish passage options for the Souris River Dam
 - Installation of an aeration unit in Eagles Lake and Twin Lakes to reduce winterkill.

Table FI.11
25.2(d).6 Fisheries Enhancement Initiative

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	0.00		0.0	0.0	
Other Expenditures	346.9		350.0	(3.1)	
Grants	0.0		0.00	0.0	
Total Sub-Appropriation	346.9		350.0	(3.1)	

Office of Drinking Water

The Office of Drinking Water is established to:

- Provide assurance for the provision of safe, adequate, aesthetically pleasing public drinking water for present and future Manitobans and for visitors to Manitoba.
- Provide a drinking water program that maintains and improves public health protection.
- Promote the involvement of the public, government agencies and departments, communities and private organizations in the decision making process for ensuring safe drinking water.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- Two regulations to support the Drinking Water Safety Act were prepared.
- An operation and maintenance manual for operators of small drinking water systems was finalized in collaboration with Engineering Consultants to assist owners and operators of small drinking water systems in meeting upcoming regulatory requirements and ensure the ongoing protection of public health.
- Information materials, draft licenses and permits, and other supporting materials were prepared for the release of the new Drinking Water Safety Act supporting regulations.
- Enhanced compliance monitoring, inspection, and technical support for Manitoba's 400 public water systems.
- Annual audits (report cards) were prepared and submitted to the owners of Manitoba's 400 public water systems.
- Work proceeded on the first annual report mandated by the Drinking Water Safety Act.
- Technical support was provided in response to 10 public water supply system emergencies.
- Activities continued relating to the identification of previously unknown small public water systems and bringing into compliance (campgrounds etc.).
- Activities continued relating to the identification, inspection and inventory of Manitoba's 1500+ semi-public water systems. Regulatory activities will increase upon the enactment of the regulations under the Drinking Water Safety Act in January 2007.
- Support was provided to the Department of Conservation's "Operator Certification Program" including verification of water treatment and distribution system classification submissions from water facility owners, and preparation of guidance materials to assist operators in completing the forms correctly.
- Ongoing co-ordination of analytical services for Drinking Water occurred including: chemical quality analyses of water supplies, microbiological testing of public water systems and microbiological testing of private and semi-public water systems. Manitoba subsidizes 70% of all the costs of all microbiological testing.
- "The office provided co-ordination and surveillance over a special water sampling program for private water systems impacted by overland flooding in 2005 including data management and providing technical support to water system owners.
- Staff participated in the preparation of the request for proposals, review of submissions and the issuance of new analytical service contracts.
- A lead role was maintained in investigations relating to Water Supply Emergencies and Boil Water Advisories jointly with the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health and the Regional Medical Officers of Health.
- Staff continued participation on the Federal/Provincial /Territorial Committee on Drinking Water on the development of Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines and other issues of National interest relating to the production and distribution of a safe water supply.
- Improvement continues in outreach activities including meeting with, making presentations to, and providing information to water system owners and operators, industry representatives, and a variety of interest group.

- Staff participation on a number of watershed planning and source water protection committees providing technical support related to the protection of drinking water sources.
- Involvement in technical review processes expanded including Environment Act proposals, transportation system projects, municipal development plans and zoning by-laws.
- Participation continued in the delivery of water system operator training courses and on a Canada-Manitoba Infrastructure Program committee.
- Work progressed on the implementation of the Drinking Water module of Manitoba's EMS database.

Table FI.12
25.2(e) Office of Drinking Water

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,000.2	18.00	1,012.5	(12.3)	
Other Expenditures	795.9		835.6	(39.7)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1796.1	18.00	1848.1	(52.0)	

Infrastructure and Operations

Administration

Staff contribute to sustainable development, and the allocation and conservation of water resources by adhering to policy and procedures, managing related funding, negotiating and administering contracts and by monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of expenditures.

Table IO.1
25.3(a) Administration

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	287.9	5.00	332.4	(44.5)	
Other Expenditures	639.0		466.2	172.8	1.
Total Sub-Appropriation	926.9	5.00	798.6	128.3	

1. Over expenditure pertains to Desktop/Technology costs.

Water Licensing

The core function of the Water Licensing Branch is to safely allocate groundwater and surface water for beneficial use. Sustainable allocation of the resource has always been a key mandate of the Branch. Water budgets have been established for major water courses and for several of the major and minor aquifers. Local area impact assessments are done for all groundwater sourced projects. A hydrological yield analysis is done for all surface water projects for watercourses where water supply budgets are not available. Due to these administrative measures, some 74 groundwater applications (irrigation projects) are on permanent hold on the Assiniboine Delta Aquifer (ADA), as these projects are located within ADA sub-basins that have their assumed sustainable yields fully allocated.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- In the summer of 2005, water use records from licensed irrigators and municipalities were input into the Branch's newly developed database. A new Branch filing system was developed for licensed projects.
- The Branch made significant progress towards clearing the backlog of applications for municipal water use and agricultural bulk water tank loading stations by issuing licenses and closing files for dormant projects.
- 99% compliance in water use reporting by irrigators on the Assiniboine Delta Aquifer was achieved through the efforts of licensing staff located in Carberry.
- The Wuskwatim Generation and Transmission Line projects entered their final licensing stages by the end of the fiscal year. Water Power Licensing staff were heavily engaged in the Crown consultations with Manitoba First Nations and Northern Affairs Communities concerning these projects.

Table 10.2
Water Use Regulation Licensing

Applications received for licenses	Surface Water	Groundwater
Applications for renewal of licenses	7	66
Applications for new licenses	20	53
Total applications received	27	119

Licenses issued by type	Surface Water	Groundwater
Municipal	3	21
Agricultural	1	44
Industrial	0	2
Irrigation	13	9
Other purposes (including heating and cooling)	0	8
Total licenses issued	17	84

Other licensing activities completed	Surface Water	Groundwater
Development authorization/exploration permit issued	2	28
Authorization for temporary water use issued	9	5
Licenses/applications reviewed and file closed	140	39
Total other licensing activities completed	151	72

Water Use Revenue	
License (application) fees	\$7,300
Industrial water use abstraction charges	\$64,250
Total	\$71,550

Water Power Regulation and Crown Land Development Review

Recommendations were provided regarding 120 proposals for use and development of 180 parcels of Crown land within Water Power License Areas and Water Power Reserve Areas.

Table IO.3
Water Power Revenue

Utility	Land Rentals	Water Power Rentals	Megawatt-Hours Production
Manitoba Hydro	\$727,699	\$124,351,701	37,219,855

Table IO.4
25.3(b) Water Licensing

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	873.6	18.00	1,113.0	(239.4)	1.
Other Expenditures	56.8		42.4	14.4	
Total Sub-Appropriation	930.4	18.00	1,155.4	(225.0)	

1. Under expenditures due to under-filling of positions and vacancies in Water Licensing.

Water Control Infrastructure

The Water Control Infrastructure Section is responsible for the oversight, development, direction and administration of programs related to Provincial water control infrastructure, including flood protection works, agricultural drains and dams.

2005/06 Accomplishments

- The maintenance and capital works programs for maintaining, refurbishing and reconstruction of a number of water control works were developed, and direction was provided with respect to their implementation. The works include waterways, water crossings, water control structures, dams and dikes. Development proposals that could affect the infrastructure were investigated and authorization permits outlining terms for continued safe and effective use were issued.
- In 2005/06 eleven licensing applications were received for construction of small dams under *The Water Rights Act*. Nine licences were issued and eight licences (including dams whose applications were submitted in 2004/05) are still being assessed or are on hold pending receipt of additional information from the applicant.
- A database of provincially-owned infrastructure including maps, plans, field/survey information, and microfiches is maintained. Requests for loans of copies or for reproduction copies were filled and specialized equipment and supplies were maintained.

Table IO.5
25.3(c) Water Control Infrastructure

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	694.4	10.00	610.6	83.8	
Other Expenditures	40.7		39.1	1.6	
Total Sub-Appropriation	735.1	10.00	649.7	85.4	

Regional Water Operations

The Regional Water Operations Branch delivers programs related to Provincial water control infrastructure, regional water management, and drainage licensing and enforcement.

2005/06 Accomplishments

Interlake Region

- There were 158 water rights licence applications received and 100 drainage concerns or complaints investigated. There were 19 water rights licences issued, and 15 letters of approval regarding drain clean-outs. Municipalities were assisted with water management projects. Monthly meetings were held with five water management associations and one conservation district (Fisher, Western Interlake, Northeast Interlake, Southeast Interlake and Northwest Interlake; the East Interlake Conservation District was recently formed in 2005) to discuss drainage, licensing and proposed projects.
- Provincial waterways (drains) were maintained and crossings repaired or replaced by staff or by tendered contracts. Dams were operated to regulate water levels within prescribed ranges. Control structures were operated on Fish Lake drain, Swan Lake drain, St. Laurent dam and Fairford River dam. Because of unusually high Lake Winnipeg water levels, which posed a flood threat to numerous communities and buildings around the Lake's south basin, existing dikes were enhanced or new dikes were constructed in conjunction with local governments. Approximately \$7 million of emergency Provincial funds were expended. Meetings were held with Peguis First Nation and Fisher River First Nation to discuss options to alleviate flooding on First Nations land and a brushing program was initiated on the Fisher River. The Fisher River Technical Advisory Committee was formed and monthly meetings were held to discuss implementing the five year cost sharing agreement between Canada and Manitoba. Geotechnical investigations were completed on six river crossing sites. Rehabilitation of the Fairford Control Structure/Highway Bridge was completed (\$478,000 was expended), and almost \$500,000 of capital program funds were expended on reconstruction of portions of Netley Creek, Long Lake Drain, West Partridge/Partridge Creek, Grassmere Drain, North Crooked Lake Drain, and Hatchery Road Drain.

Western Region

Between April 2005 and March 2006:

- Mowing was carried out on 120 miles of provincial drains, dikes and right-of-ways.
- Waterway maintenance (consisting of clean out, re-sloping and levelling) was carried out on four miles of provincial drains.
- Three major provincial waterway crossings were replaced.
- Dams and controls were monitored and operated as required.
- Survey support was provided to Lands and Parks for five proposed cottage subdivisions.
- Technical assistance was provided for construction of a road for a cottage subdivision on Lake Prairies. Two other roads at Childs Lake and Whitefish Lake subdivisions were also completed.
- Surveys were completed for possible flood protection for the Town of Deloraine.
- Surveys and designs were provided for 12 municipal crossings damaged by floods.

- Staff continued to undertake investigations and enforcement and licensing of drainage under *The Water Rights Act*. Staff continued to work with the Whitemud Watershed Conservation District, following a successful drainage licensing pilot project.
- 222 drainage license applications were received, of which 86 were in Whitemud Watershed Conservation District (WWCD).
- 82 licenses were issued, of which 25 were issued in the WWCD.
- 36 drainage complaints were received. Investigations of 160 complaints from prior fiscal years are ongoing.
- 1 emergency ministerial order and 12 ministerial orders were issued for unlicensed drainage works.
- A Federal-Provincial study regarding enhancement of the water retention capabilities of the Shellmouth Dam and Reservoir continued. Staff participated in watershed management and planning with other agencies and local stakeholders. Current watershed initiatives are ongoing in Swan Lake Basin, Oak Lake Aquifer, Turtle Mountain Conservation District.

Red River and Eastern Regions

- Within both regions, provincial waterways were maintained and crossings repaired or replaced by staff. Dams were operated to regulate water levels within the prescribed ranges. The Red River Floodway, Portage Diversion and Red River Valley town dikes were operated to minimize spring flooding as required, and the Red River Floodway was operated during the summer to reduce the risk of extensive basement flooding and the accompanying health risks within Winnipeg. Heavy summer rains resulted in extensive flood damages to many miles of provincial waterways and crossings over those waterways. Considerable resources were applied to effect the necessary repairs, all of which could not be completed in 2005/06.
- The 2005/06 provincial waterway capital reconstruction program included expenditures of \$1,250,000 with the major project being the reconstruction of the Codner Drain; as well, the multi-year South Buffalo Channel reconstruction was completed, a large crossing was replaced on the St. Adolphe Coulee, and rehabilitation of pump stations that pump Assiniboine River water into the La Salle River were initiated. Construction activities on the Red River valley community dikes that were initiated following the 1997 flood, but not yet completed, continued in 2005/06.
- Approximately 60 drainage complaints were addressed with many being resolved and some remaining in process. One hundred and eight (138) drainage licence applications were received with 87 licences issued.

Northwest Region

- Pumping operations in the Pasquia Polder area consisted of 9,645 hours of pumping to remove spring runoff and excess surface water from unusually large precipitation events. This amount was far larger than in other years, and over twice the number of hours of operation in 1997.
- Provincial waterway maintenance programs were completed on 62 miles of provincial waterway drains, as well as on several miles of dikes.
- A 13 km long temporary dike was constructed between June 25th and July 6th in the Ralls Island area in response to a potential flood threat from the Saskatchewan River. A total of 335,000 sandbags were used in the Carrot Valley and Ralls Island area to protect residences and property. These works protected approximately 150 homes.
- Construction started on the Donfield Drain, which is part of the Pasquia Polder 3 East Project.
- Several surveys were completed for the R. M. of Kelsey to resolve drainage issues. Engineering staff provided survey and design support to Lands Branch for road construction to access new cottage developments in this region.

Table IO.6
25.3(d) Regional Water Operations

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,671.7	42.49	2,652.9	18.8	1.
Other Expenditures	884.7		595.1	289.6	
Total Sub-Appropriation	3,556.4	42.49	3,248.0	308.4	

1. Over expenditure due to Regional Water Operations operating costs increases for vehicles, insurance, fuel and other travel related costs.

Waterway Maintenance

Regional engineering and division staff performed waterway maintenance activities for three categories of water control infrastructure works, namely: water allocation, flood-damage reduction and waterway drainage. These infrastructure works include nearly 100 water supply and flood control dams, approximately 30 flood control works like the Red River Floodway and Portage Diversion, over 4,400 km of waterway channels, over 1,000 bridges and large culvert crossings over these waterways, and an additional 1,000 smaller-sized culvert crossings over these waterways. The maintenance activities included routine maintenance work and minor repairs on the dams under the jurisdiction of the Department; over \$900,000 of maintenance and repair work on the bridge and culvert crossings over the waterway channels; nearly \$400,000 of vegetation control on these channels; over \$700,000 of erosion control, sediment removal and channel cleanouts, and waterway channel repairs; and nearly \$300,000 of maintenance and repairs of dikes adjacent to the many of the largest waterway channels. In cooperation with Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade, some additional critical waterway maintenance activities were performed to ensure waterway performance.

Regional infrastructure staff operated dams such as Shellmouth Dam to control flows and reservoir levels as required. Major flood control works like the Red River Floodway and Portage Diversion were operated to mitigate flood damages. A variety of other flood damage reduction activities were undertaken both in the spring snowmelt runoff and during the flooding from the heavy summer rains to reduce flood damages to public infrastructure and private property.

Division activities, supported by waterway maintenance funding, comprise a broad range of activities, such as spring snow surveys, lake erosion protection studies, special studies for waterway maintenance and other water infrastructure projects, including developing provincial standards and monitoring safety of provincial dams. Costs of providing engineering data to government agencies, the public and the business sector were also accommodated within the waterway maintenance appropriation. Waterway maintenance funding also supported spring and summer flood fighting costs.

Table IO.7
25.3(e) Waterway Maintenance

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.
Other Expenditures	4,519.1		5,101.2	(582.1)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	4,519.1		5,101.2	(582.1)	

1. Under expenditures due to deferral of Waterway Maintenance projects to 2006-07.

Water Stewardship Initiatives

Project	Amount (000s)	Description
Collaborative Scientific Research on Lake Winnipeg	\$143.0	Manitoba Water Stewardship provided a grant to the Lake Winnipeg Research Consortium to support operation of the ship <i>Namao</i> . Funds were also used to support collection and analysis of the Department's water quality sampling effort on Lake Winnipeg in collaboration with other members of the Lake Winnipeg Research Consortium through use of the <i>Namao</i> .
Compilation of Key Scientific Literature on Nutrients for the Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board	\$68.0	To assist in the development of long-term, ecologically relevant water quality objectives for nutrients in Lake Winnipeg, its downstream environment, and the upstream contributing basin, relevant scientific literature was assembled and analyzed for the Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board. The literature compilation and analysis is located on the Lake Winnipeg Stewardship's website (http://www.lakewinnipeg.org/web/downloads/Nutrient_Literature_Review_LakeWinnipeg_Final_May_2006.pdf).
Bacteria (<i>Escherichia coli</i>) Research at Lake Winnipeg Beaches	\$76.0	Work was undertaken during the summer of 2005 that assisted in developing a predictive model useful for advising bathers in advance of expected high bacteria levels, that continued to identify sources of <i>E. coli</i> to the beach sand, and that initiated new work on pathogens in beach sand (that is, to see whether pathogens are present or just <i>E. coli</i>).
Lake Winnipeg Erosion Technical Committee	\$38.0	The committee engaged consultant services and provided technical advice to municipalities on shoreline protection design and developed design standards for shoreline protection works. The technical advice was utilized by municipalities for approving shoreline protection structures. Two pilot projects were done at Traverse Bay and Winnipeg Beach.
Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board	\$137.0	The Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board was formed on July 18, 2003 to assist the Manitoba Government implement its Lake Winnipeg Action Plan. The Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board is comprised of 18 members including community leaders, representatives of key stakeholders (e.g., Keystone Agricultural Producers, Association of Manitoba Municipalities, Lake Winnipeg Research Consortium). In order to better meet its mandate, the Board formed five committees. The Board meets monthly while the individual committees meet as required, but usually at least monthly. Board members were each appointed for a three year term ending in July 2006.
Lake Winnipegosis Stewardship Board	\$12.0	Manitoba Water Stewardship established a broad stakeholder management board to advise on management of Lake Winnipegosis towards rehabilitation of the walleye population. The Lake Winnipegosis Management Board consisted of four First Nation appointees, four provincial (Manitoba Water Stewardship) appointees and a Chair. Based on all information received, including consultants' reports and biological data, the board identified key issues, with the decline in walleye stocks being the greatest concern to everyone. In January 2006, the board submitted its final report to the Minister with options and specific plans necessary to address these issues. The board also developed a Terms of Reference for a study of the Fairford Dam, which the board recognized as a long-standing issue that must be assessed in an overall approach to managing the fishery.
Consultations on the proposed regulation	\$138.0	Consultations were held in two phases during 2005 - 2006 on the proposed regulation defining Water Quality Management Zones for Nutrients. Printed documents were available for review and comment during the first phase

Project	Amount (000s)	Description
defining Water Quality Management Zones for Nutrients		while the second phase consisted of a series of facilitated workshops throughout central and southern Manitoba.
Economic Analysis of the proposed regulation defining Water Quality Management Zones for Nutrients	\$21.0	The first of a two phase study was completed to identify the potential economic impact of the proposed regulation defining Water Quality Management Zones for Nutrients. The first phase involved a compilation and analysis of key studies done elsewhere as well as a compilation of the types of assistance programs in place within neighbouring jurisdictions.
Red River Floodway Act Consultations	\$23.0	Consultations with stakeholders, including the public and landowners, were conducted, in the form of workshops and information dissemination meetings, in four communities regarding the regulations to be developed under <i>The Red River Floodway Act</i> . <i>The Red River Floodway Act</i> requires regulations to be developed to specify the details of the compensation element of the act for artificial spring time flooding and for the information required to be reported in the Floodway Operations Report.
Grant for purchase of AMBPHIBEX	\$328.0	Three Rural Municipalities: St. Clements, East St. Paul, St. Andrews, the City of Selkirk and the Province of Manitoba were signatories to an MOU for the purchase of the Amphibex ice breaking machine. Manitoba paid two thirds with the other signatories paying one third. The machine was used to break up ice and reduce ice jamming, thereby lessening the risks of the Red River rising to flood stage north of Winnipeg and reduce risks and damages to people and property. The machine was also utilized in other areas of the province.
Peguis/Fisher River Flood Protection	\$400.0	Peguis First Nations has experienced frequent flooding over many years. During five of the past seven years spring runoff and/or summer flooding has caused damage on the reserve. The objective of the study is to develop a simulation model that can be used to determine causes of flooding, to assess the effectiveness of various flood control alternatives, and to implement control measures. Bridge replacement/restoration, river brushing, and control gates were examples of some of the flood protection works done on the Fisher River.
Red River Ice Jam Mitigation	\$100.0	For many rivers, in particular the lower Red River, the Assiniboine River, the Fisher River and the Icelandic River, ice jams increase flood damages. Improved scientific information and preventative measures were utilized to reduce damages in particular along the Red River from Selkirk to Lake Winnipeg, as well as on the Carrot River, the lower Red River and the Whitemud River. Manitoba cost shared with local municipalities on a 50:50 basis. Funds are also used to support the operation of the Ambphibex.
Summer operation of Red River Floodway - fish passage impact study	\$23.0	A study was commissioned to gain a more complete understanding of the impact of operating the South Floodway Inlet Control Structure on upstream fish passage in the Red River. Consultants are using transmitters and receivers to study seasonal fish movements past the control structure and collecting fish abundance data in proximity to it to better understand the

Project	Amount (000s)	Description
		relationship. Preliminary telemetry study results indicate that while many of the tagged fish have remained relatively close to their capture site, about half have moved through the control structure at least once. There were three movements past it immediately after being lowered in spring. There is greater fish abundance downstream of the control structure than upstream, and the species composition appears to reflect that of the lower Red River, including lake sturgeon.
Summer operation of Red River Floodway - wildlife impact study	\$25.0	Work was initiated to assess the potential impacts to wildlife in areas artificially receiving water due to the summer operation of the Red River Floodway, beginning in June 2005.
Transboundary Issues - Devils Lake & Garrison Diversion	\$341.0	In order to protect Manitoba's water resources and environment from impacts arising from the Devils Lake outlet and Garrison diversion projects, Manitoba actively participated in various transboundary activities including court challenges and negotiations.
5-year National Angling Survey	\$13.0	The 2005 Survey on Recreational Fishing in Canada is the seventh in a series of surveys carried out every five years through the co-operative efforts of provincial and federal agencies. The results will provide Manitoba fisheries managers with valuable information on fishing activities, types of species sought, the rate of harvest, anglers opinions on management, expenses incurred while fishing and other data necessary for future management.
Clean Beaches Program Signage Expansion	\$5.0	Signage was developed in FY 2004 - 2005 and placed prominently at high-use beaches on Lake Winnipeg and elsewhere in Manitoba. Additional signage was required during 2005 - 2006 to augment initial signs and to replace those damaged during the year.
Grant to support Water for Life conference	\$16.0	Grant support was provided to the Southern Chiefs Organization to host a conference entitled, 'Water for Life' in Winnipeg. The conference focussed on education and capacity building, support for Aboriginal groups in identifying and expressing spiritual values of water, promotion of sustainable development and community and stakeholder involvement.
Groundwater Resource Evaluation and Monitoring	\$63.0	The purpose of this initiative is to define and evaluate the important aquifer systems supplying groundwater first, to regions around and south-east of Winnipeg, then to other major aquifers in Manitoba. The key objective of the initiative will be to develop a regional groundwater flow model for the purpose of providing estimates of aquifer capacity and sustainable yield to allow assessment and determination of allocation limits for groundwater users within the region.
Water Protection Incentive Program	\$193.0	The Beneficial Management Practices (BMP) Top-Up Incentive Program is designed to provide an incentive to Manitoba producers to adopt a select number of BMPs that promote water protection practices. The BMP Top-Up Program is delivered in partnership with the Canada-Manitoba Farm Stewardship Program. The Riparian Easement Program will purchase riparian easements under the Conservation Easement Act. This program is administered by Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation on behalf of Manitoba Water Stewardship.
National Hydro Network GIS	\$60.0	The National Hydro Network is being developed by Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) in partnership with participating provinces all across Canada. Manitoba signed a three year agreement with NRCAN in March 2006 to structure the geospatial hydrological data of the province to more

Project	Amount (000s)	Description
		effectively conduct watershed planning, environmental assessments and improve public safety through improved emergency response.
Public Awareness Program	\$293.0	The Clean Water Campaign consisted of a 6 week public education campaign stressing the value of clean water and the importance of the involvement of all Manitobans. Radio, TV and newspaper advertisements highlighted the tremendous water resources within the province, activities that can adversely impair water quality and quantity and the need for all of us to be water stewards.
Assembly of First Nations and Friends of the Earth Canada	\$25.0	The Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs along with Friends of the Earth Canada were supported in their efforts to assist Manitoba in matters pertaining to North Dakota's outlet from Devils Lake. The Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs and Friends of the Earth Canada assessed the possibility of launching independent court action and undertook focussed advocacy campaigns in Washington DC and in North Dakota.

Table WS.1

25.4 Water Stewardship Initiatives

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	0.00		0.0	0.0	
Other Expenditures	2,565.3		3,430.0	(864.7)	1.
Total Sub-Appropriation	2,565.3		3,430.0	(864.7)	

1. Under expenditures due to delays in approval for various Water Stewardship Initiative projects.

The Manitoba Water Services Board

The Manitoba Water Services Board (MWSB) was established under the authority of The Manitoba Water Services Board Act in 1972. Its basic objectives are to provide cities, municipalities, towns, villages and individual farmers, with technical and financial support in developing and/or upgrading water and/or sewer infrastructure.

The MWSB's activities are directed by a five-person board, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Manitoba Water Stewardship. The MWSB, which prepares an annual report each fiscal year as a statutory requirement, reports to the Legislature through the Minister of Water Stewardship.

The MWSB is headquartered in Brandon, with the exception of field staff located in Beausejour, Dauphin, Hamiota and Stephenfield. The MWSB also provides for project management functions to other Departments, such as Manitoba Conservation, Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade, and Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives.

The specific objectives of MWSB are identified in the legislation and met through the grant programs described below and in the section for Expenditures Relating to Capital. The grant program, Sewer and Water Program, assists municipalities with the development of sustainable, cost effective sewer and water infrastructures. A portion of the Sewer and Water Program is allocated to a federally cost shared program known as Water Development, whose primary objective is to provide water to rural residents (rural pipelines), to enhance rural sustainability and drought proof water supplies.

Table WB.1

25.5 The Manitoba Water Services Board

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,609.4	27.00	1,614.3	(4.9)	
Other Expenditures	340.8		347.0	(6.2)	
Total Sub-Appropriation	1,950.2	27.00	1,961.3	(11.1)	

Capital Assistance Programs

Sewer and Water Program

The MWSB provides technical and financial assistance to municipalities to develop water and sewer systems. Projects where there are documented public health or environmental problems and/or have economic benefits to the Province and the municipality received 50% provincial grants. Projects, which are primarily of local improvement in nature, receive 30% provincial grants. The MWSB provides project management for all projects undertaken, including retaining consulting engineers, public tendering of construction contracts and interim financial management.

The MWSB also provides technical and financial assistance to rural residents and participants in a federally cost shared program known as the Water Development Program. The MWSB grant is generally 33 1/3% of the eligible project costs.

The MWSB signs agreements with a number of communities prior to undertaking sewer and water projects. Totals shown below reflect projects in design phases; under construction; and completed in 2005/06. Details of the programs and projects may be obtained from The Manitoba Water Services Board's Annual Report.

2005/06 Total Clients Served	Provincial Grants	Expl. No.
49 Municipalities	11,300.0	1.,2.

Explanation Numbers:

1. Provincial grants enable the MWSB to carry out sewer and water projects totaling about \$34.5M. The total includes Municipal, as well as Federal, cost sharing on projects.
2. During 2005/06, MWSB provided project management to Manitoba Conservation for upgrading the wastewater treatment plants at Hecla Island and Birds Hill Provincial Parks.

Table CA.1

25.6(a) Sewer and Water Program

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	\$	Variance Over/(Under)	Expl. No.
Sewer and Water Grants	11,300.0	0.0	11,300.0	0.0	

Conservation Districts Program

The Conservation Districts Program is a partnership between the Province and the participating municipalities to provide for the conservation, control and prudent use of resources through the establishment of Conservation Districts, under *The Conservation Districts Act* of 1972.

The mandate of the program is to promote the sustainable use and management of land, water and related resources on a watershed basis. The Province thus promotes watershed-based partnerships with municipalities to develop integrated watershed management plans, implement voluntary, incentive based programs and projects through partnerships that address risks to water resources and aquatic ecosystems, and ensure that the ecological integrity and overall health of each watershed is protected by empowering the local district boards to make decisions that will have impacts for present and future generations.

Manitoba provides grants to support the Conservation Districts Programs in areas, such as water management, soil conservation, water storage, wildlife habitat, historic resources and recreation, public education, administration and a variety of other programs that promote sustainable resource management.

In 2005/06 provincial grants totalling \$4,183,000 were provided to 17 CDs, as follows:

Alonsa	\$240,000.0
Cooks Creek	\$275,000.0
East Interlake	\$75,000.0
Inter-Mountain	\$220,000.0
Kelsey Conservation District	\$153,000.0
Lake of the Prairies	\$136,000.0
La Salle Redboine	\$225,000.0
Little Saskatchewan River	\$170,000.0
Mid Assiniboine River	\$110,000.0
Pembina Valley	\$390,000.0
Seine-Rat River	\$200,000.0
Tiger Hills	\$110,000.0
Turtle Mountain	\$314,000.0
Turtle River	\$400,000.0
Upper Assiniboine River	\$250,000.0
West Souris	\$215,000.0
Whitemud	\$700,000.0
Total:	\$4,183,000.0

The annual budgets and activities of the 17 Conservation Districts are directed by a seven-person committee, the Conservation Districts Commission, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Manitoba Water Stewardship. Planning and Coordination Branch staff located in Neepawa provide assistance to the Conservation Districts in developing sustainable, integrated watershed management plans and in monitoring the activities of the CD Program.

In 2005-06, The East Interlake Conservation District was formed, five new Conservation District development proposals were completed for consideration by area municipalities, Seine Rat River CD expanded into the RM of Hanover, and 3 CD's proposed to expand their memberships into 18 RM's, one town and the City of Selkirk.

Programming and financial details may be obtained from the Annual Report for the Conservation Districts of Manitoba.

Table CA.2
25.6(b) Conservation Districts

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Conservation Districts	4,183.0		4,200.0	(17.0)	1

1. Under expenditure pertains to a delay in the development of the East Interlake Conservation District.

Table CA.3

25.6(c) Recoverable from Rural Economic Development Initiatives

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Rural Economic Development Initiatives	(3,409.0)		(3,409.0)	0.0	1

Funding from REDI, which has been in place since the early 90's, provides a contribution to rural and northern communities to install or upgrade water and sewer services to improve environmental and economic sustainability. It also provides a partially recovery for the development of new conservation districts to undertake sustainable economic development projects in the areas of soil and water management and habitat enhancement.

Minor Capital Projects

Water Projects

Projects included purchase of material to repair culvert and bridge crossings over Provincial waterway drains, replacement of a bridge on Edwards Creek, purchase of equipment related to fisheries programs, purchase of surface water and ground water instrumentation, and upgrading of two Regional Operations Branch offices.

Table MC.1

25.7 Minor Capital Projects

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
Other Expenditures	709.2		859.7	(150.5)	1.

1. Funding lapsed for Groundwater Application projects.

Costs related to Capital Assets

The department expended the annual amortization costs of all completed assets, based on the useful life of each asset. Assets purchased or constructed in 2005-2006 were expended at one-half the annual amortization rate. The amortization expense also included the portion of corporate information technology projects attributable to the department.

Table AC.1

25.8 Costs Related to Capital Assets

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
(a) Desktop Services					
(1) Amortization Expense	22.2		22.2	0.0	
(2) Enterprise Software Licenses	40.9		40.9	0.0	
(b) General Assets					
(1) Amortization Expense	143.0		141.3	1.7	
(2) Interest Expense	21.3		20.2	1.1	
(c) Infrastructure Assets					
(1) Amortization Expense	2,249.7		2,714.7	(465.0)	1.
(2) Interest Expense	3,065.9		3,024.6	41.3	
Total Sub-Appropriation	5,543.0		5,963.9	(420.9)	

1. Under expenditure pertains to 11 of the 15 planned infrastructure projects remaining as Assets Under Construction (AUC) through the fiscal year end. Amortization is not posted against AUC's.

Part B CAPITAL INVESTMENT

General Assets

Capital Investment - General Assets provides for the refurbishment and upgrade of facilities and the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

Equipment purchases in 2005/06 included the purchase of an Acoustic Doppler Profiler. This instrument measures the flow rate of streams.

Table CI.1
Part B General Assets

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
B.	34.0			34.0	1.

1. In 2005/06 there was no budget for general assets.

Infrastructure Assets

Twelve infrastructure projects were undertaken throughout Manitoba. In the Interlake Region, the multi-year rehabilitation of the Fairford Control Structure and Highway Bridge was completed, with an expenditure of \$478,000. Almost \$1/2 million of capital funds were expended on reconstruction of portions of Netley Creek, Long Lake Drain, West Partridge/Partridge Creek, Grassmere Drain, North Crooked Lake Drain, and Hatchery Road Drain.

In the Red River and Eastern regions, a total of \$1,250,000 of capital funds were expended on the reconstruction of a portion of the Codner Drain; on completion of the multi-year South Buffalo Channel reconstruction project; on replacement of a large culvert crossing on the St. Adolphe Coulee; and on the first half of the rehabilitation of pump stations that pump Assiniboine River water into the La Salle River. As well, construction activities on the Red River valley community dikes that were initiated following the 1997 flood, but not yet completed, continued in 2005/06.

In the Northwest Region, in the Pasquia Polder area near The Pas, construction started on the Donfield Drain, but progress was significantly hampered by the heavy rainfalls during the summer and fall seasons.

Table CI.2
Part B.15 Infrastructure Assets

Expenditures by Sub-appropriation	Actual 2005/06 \$(000)	FTE's	Estimate 2005/06 \$(000)	Variance Over/(Under) \$(000)	Expl. No.
B.15	3,819.2		4,000.0	(180.8)	1.

1. Several small projects were only partially completed because of unusually poor weather.

Sustainable Development Activities and

The Department of Water Stewardship exemplifies commitment to the Sustainable Development Principle of **Stewardship**. The Department in its Vision, Mission and Values clearly articulates its commitment to ensuring today's decisions are balanced with tomorrow's consequences recognizing that Manitobans are caretakers of water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Activities of the Department that incorporate or apply Sustainable Development Principles and Guidelines.

The *Water Protection Act* was proclaimed in force on January 1, 2006, the first act of its kind in Canada. The *Water Protection Act* represents the single most significant action of the Department to ensure the Principles and Guidelines of Sustainable Development are incorporated into and applied in its everyday operations. The Act embodies and articulates Sustainable Development Guidelines and Principles in establishing the legislative framework around which Manitoba's water resources will be protected. It provides a key legislative and policy mandate for the Department of Water Stewardship.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES:

1. Integration of Environmental and Economic Decisions:

- Economic decisions should adequately reflect environmental, human health and social effects.
- Environmental and health initiatives should adequately take into account economic, human health and social consequences.

Water Stewardship staff reviewed proposed licences, permits and development plans under the Environment Act, Municipal and Planning District Development Plans and amendments, and Municipal subdivisions to ensure the integrity and sustainability of Manitoba's drinking water, commercial water resources, fisheries, wetlands and riparian areas. Ensuring that Manitobans and their investments are protected from water related hazards and shortages is an important component of the licencing and review process.

2. Stewardship:

- Water and fish resources should be managed for the equal benefit of present and future generations.
- Manitobans are caretakers of our water and fish resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Office of Drinking Water provides a strong stewardship function in managing drinking water systems throughout Manitoba for today and into the future. This is accomplished through regulatory development and enforcement, emergency investigations, monitoring, technical support, testing services and operator guidance and support.

The maintenance and operation of drainage systems and activities, dams and dikes is a critical stewardship function of Manitoba Water Stewardship. The proper construction and operation of infrastructure for the benefit of individuals, communities, industry and the environment is essential.

Working together with irrigators, high levels of compliance on water use reporting has occurred. This ensures reliable water use records and an enhanced ability to manage these resources sustainably into the future.

3. Shared Responsibility and Understanding:

- Manitobans should acknowledge responsibility for sustaining water and fish resources with each being accountable for decisions and actions in a spirit of partnership and cooperation.
- Manitobans share a common economic, physical and social environment.
- Manitobans should understand and respect differing economic and social views, values, traditions and aspirations.
- Manitobans should consider the aspirations, needs and views of the people of the various geographical regions and ethnic groups in Manitoba, including aboriginal peoples, to facilitate equitable management of Manitoba's common resources.

The Office of Drinking Water shares responsibilities to provide safe drinking water with water system owners and operators across Manitoba. This partnership and cooperation is demonstrated through outreach activities, presentations and feedback on annual water system operations.

Water control infrastructure (waterway and drainage systems, dams, crossings, etc) affects the well being and sustainability of many communities and individuals. Sharing technical expertise with municipalities and conservation districts, collaborating with local technical advisory groups and cost-sharing developments are examples of Water Stewardship's cooperative efforts.

Water Stewardship continues to work with various stakeholders in the establishment of basin, watershed and aquifer management plans, and to provide administrative assistance to several management advisory boards.

The department relies on water level and streamflow data collection under the Canada-Manitoba Hydrometric Agreement for operation of water control works, flood forecasting and water management investigations and hydrologic studies.

Water Stewardship supports and facilitates the work of the Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board and the Lake Winnipegosis Stewardship Board.

Manitoba Water Stewardship (WSD) and Indian and Northern Affairs (INAC) entered into the Canada-Manitoba Partnership Agreement on Fisher River Flood Protection in August 2005. The Agreement enables Canada and Manitoba to implement, in partnership with Peguis First Nation, Fisher River First Nation, the Communities of Dallas/Red Rose, Harwill, and Fisher Bay, and the Rural Municipality of Fisher, a program to protect people and property in the Fisher River watershed from the ongoing risk of flooding.

Conservation District Secretariat Staff worked with seventeen Conservation Districts in the development and delivery of water and soil conservation programs and projects.

Water Stewardship continues to work with First Nations and other stakeholders to develop fisheries management approaches that accommodate constitutional obligations and other stakeholder interests.

Water Stewardship assisted regional staff working with First Nations interests in Dauphin Lake fishery in an attempt to co-manage harvest of walleye.

Water Stewardship/Conservation staff worked with fishers to develop a fisheries management plan to assure more sustainable resource harvesting practices on Cedar Lake.

Manitoba's contribution of \$800.0 to the restructuring of the Cedar Lake fishery should help ensure that the fish stock benefits gained from the five year closure is sustainable. This program resulted in 40 of the 81 fishers transferring out of the fishery and a conservation hold back of approximately 10% on walleye quota for conservation purposes.

4. Prevention:

- **Manitobans should anticipate, and prevent or mitigate, significant adverse economic, environmental, human health and social effects of decisions and actions, having particular careful regard to decisions whose impacts are not entirely certain but which, on reasonable and well-informed grounds, appear to pose serious threats to the economy, the environment, human health and social well-being.**

The proper design, construction and management of water infrastructure is vital to the prevention of damage to life, property and the environment. Over this past year, significant resources were allocated to ensuring individuals and communities affected by high rain falls, flooding rivers and high water levels on Lake Winnipeg were protected with new dikes or the upgrading of existing dikes, the operation of the Red River Floodway and other diversions. This infrastructure is an investment in ensuring the future security of individuals and communities and their well-being.

Existing ongoing licensing systems for water allocation, development and drainage all enhance the ability of Water Stewardship to anticipate, prevent or mitigate significant adverse effects of activity on drinking water, commercial water sources, fisheries, wetlands and riparian areas.

The Red River Floodway Act was proclaimed, initiating the expansion of the Red River Floodway to provide protection to Winnipeg from a 1 in 700 year flood event.

Water Stewardship continued to work toward protection of endangered aquatic species in Manitoba by working with the federally appointed Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

Water Stewardship operated an ambient monitoring network on major streams, lakes and recreational beaches, assisted by volunteers, regional personnel and organizations, such as conservation districts. Over 50 sites across Manitoba were regularly monitored for up to 100 chemical parameters, and 60 beaches were monitored, with information posted on the department's website.

Water Stewardship continued to work toward protection of endangered aquatic species in Manitoba by working with the federally appointed Committee On the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

5. Conservation and Enhancement:

- **Maintain the ecological processes, biological diversity and life-support systems of the environment.**
- **Harvest renewable resources on a sustainable yield basis.**
- **Make wise and efficient use of renewable and non-renewable resources.**
- **Enhance the long-term productive capability, quality and capacity of natural ecosystems.**

The present water allocation licensing process and associated hydrological yield analysis has resulted in significant numbers of applications being placed on permanent hold on aquifers where sustainable yields are fully allocated.

In annually permitting and licencing water use and fish harvest the Department ensures that the sustainability of those resources is not compromised.

Manitoba Water Stewardship negotiated a BMP Top-Up Incentive Program in partnership with the Canada-Manitoba Farm Stewardship Program (CMFSP), which is administered by Prairie Farm and Rehabilitation Administration (AAFC-PFRA), and Manitoba Agriculture, Food, and Rural Initiatives (MAFRI).

A Riparian Easements Delivery Program was launched in partnership with Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation (MHHC) to protect water sensitive lands, including wetlands, riparian areas and fragile landscapes, through Conservation Easement Agreements.

The Fisheries Enhancement Initiative has funded 292 projects directed at enhancing fish populations and their habitat as well as funding educational opportunities.

6. Rehabilitation and Reclamation:

- **Endeavour to repair damage to or degradation of the environment.**
- **Consider the need for rehabilitation and reclamation in future decisions and actions.**

Water Stewardship continued to provide co-ordination and planning assistance for a number of watershed/stream restoration projects in Manitoba. An integrated planning approach joins local stakeholder groups and agencies in restoring the health and functions of watersheds. Watershed management plans have been implemented on the Winkler Aquifer, the Swan Lake Basin, the Assiniboine Delta, and the Stephenfield Lake Watershed. The LaSalle Redboine Conservation District was designated as the water planning authority for the LaSalle River watershed. Seven new integrated watershed management plans have been identified for initiation in the coming year.

7. Global Responsibility:

- Manitobans should think globally when acting locally, recognizing that there is economic, ecological and social interdependence among provinces and nations, and working cooperatively, within Canada and internationally, to integrate economic, environmental, human health and social factors in decision-making while developing comprehensive and equitable solutions to problems

The Office of Drinking Water participates in national level committees to ensure the Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines benefit Manitobans as well as all Canadians. Participation in watershed and basin planning ensures that drinking water issues that transcend local, regional and provincial boundaries are addressed.

Water Stewardship continued to participate in and support the Red River Basin Commission dedicated to the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the Red River Valley.

Manitoba Water Stewardship established a partnership agreement with Natural Resources Canada to develop the National Hydrographic Network.

A delegation from Water Stewardship, led by Minister Ashton, attended the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico City, Mexico, March 16-22, 2006. The World Water Forum is an initiative of the World Water Council that has the aim of raising the awareness on water issues all over the world. As the main international event on water, it seeks to enable multi-stakeholder participation and dialogue to influence water policy at a global level.

Water Stewardship participated on a number of inter-provincial and international boards and committees directed at the sustainable management of shared waters within the Hudson Bay Drainage Basin, including the Prairie Provinces Water Board, the Red River Basin Commission and the Lake of the Woods Control Board.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

1. Efficient Uses of Resources

- Encouraging and facilitating development and application of systems for proper resource pricing, demand management and resource allocation together with incentives to encourage efficient use of resources.
- Employing full-cost accounting to provide better information for decision makers.

Water Stewardship participated on a sub committee of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment on Economic Instruments and Demand Side Management to support the efficient use of water. Recent publications include:

- An Analysis of Canadian and Other Water Conservation Practices and Initiatives
- Analysis of Economic Instruments for Water Conservation
- Analysis of Selected Industries to Determine Performance Indicators and Benchmark Water Use for Water Conservation

2. Public Participation:

- Establishing forums which encourage and provide opportunity for consultation and meaningful participation in decision making processes by Manitobans.
- Endeavouring to provide due process, prior notification and appropriate and timely redress for those adversely affected by decisions and actions
- Striving to achieve consensus amongst citizens with regard to decisions affecting them.

Technical advisory committees and community meeting were held this year to work to alleviate flooding on several First Nations lands. Such forums facilitated the identification of solutions that would sustain communities into the future.

This year, extensive consultations with First Nation and Northern Affairs communities occurred as part of the Water Power Licensing efforts for the Wuskwatim Generation and Transmission Line projects.

Consultations were undertaken with Manitobans as part of the process for developing the following regulations:

- Water Quality Management Zones for Nutrients;
- Red River Floodway Regulations; these regulations will prescribe the format and content of the legislated annual report on floodway operations and the process for distributing the report to the public.
- Floodway Compensation Regulations; these regulations will prescribe the administrative rules governing compensation for artificial spring flooding caused by the operation of the Floodway.

Water Stewardship participated in and contributed funding to Pollution Probe's first of six National Water Policy Workshop Series, which was held in Winnipeg October 25-27, 2005. The workshop focused on examining the state of water policy in Canada in cooperation with key organizations and institutions having an interest in water related issues.

Water Stewardship provided hospitality support to the Southern Chiefs' Organization for their *Water for Life* Conference, held in Winnipeg October 19 – 20, 2005. The Conference focused on education and capacity building, support for Aboriginal groups in identifying and expressing spiritual values of water, promotion of sustainable development, and community and stakeholder involvement.

3. Access to Information:

- Encouraging and facilitating the improvement and refinement of economic, environmental, human health and social information
- Promoting the opportunity for equal and timely access to information by all Manitobans.

Training courses and manuals for operators of small drinking water systems continue to be provided through the Office of Drinking Water. Work continues on several fronts to improve public access to information. An annual report on drinking water is in progress, information and support material were prepared in conjunction with the new Drinking Water Safety Act and drinking water data systems are being enhanced with a goal to improve public accessibility to this information.

Water Stewardship provides Information covering all aspects of the water resources to the public through the Water Stewardship website. Specific information is provided through open houses and public meetings.

Water Stewardship staff continued to participate in *Manitoba Envirothon* by co-chairing the test-writing committee, preparing questions, and assisting in the field day and oral components. *Envirothon* is an annual Olympic-style academic and environmental program. High school students (Senior I to IV) are tested in four discipline areas (aquatics, forestry, soils, and wildlife) and an annual theme. This year's theme was *Water Stewardship in a Changing Climate*, and the Province of Manitoba hosted this year's event.

A total of 314 flood sheets were issued in 2005 for various rivers from the U.S. boundary to the Churchill River. These daily reports were also posted on the Water Stewardship web site.

Water Stewardship further developed its Sustainable Development Website to integrate sustainable development concepts into the new Kindergarten-Senior IV Science: Manitoba Curriculum Framework of Outcomes. The site is a Manitoba first in integrating fisheries information into science curriculum via the Internet.

Whiteshell Fish Hatchery Visitor Centre gave tours to 3,534 people from June to the September long weekend. Interpretative exhibits include information on species reared at the hatchery, life stages of fish, how water is used, history of the hatchery, aquatic invasive species, and ecosystem interaction.

4. Integrated Decision Making and Planning:

- Encouraging and facilitating decision making and planning processes that are efficient, timely, accountable and cross-sectoral and which incorporate an inter-generational perspective of future needs and consequences.

Water Stewardship continued to develop the template and model for Integrated Water Planning and Management in the Province. This approach will ensure the integration decision making and management of land, water and related resources.

In 2005/06 provincial grants totalling \$4,200,000 were provided to 17 CDs to support the Conservation Districts Programs in areas, such as water management, soil conservation, water storage, wildlife habitat, historic resources and recreation, public education, administration and a variety of other programs that promote sustainable resource management.

5. Waste Minimization and Substitution:

- Encouraging and promoting the development and use of substitutes for scarce resources where such substitutes are both environmentally sound and economically viable.
- Reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering the products of society.

6. Research and Innovation:

- Means encouraging and assisting the researching, development, application and sharing of knowledge and technologies which further our economic, environmental, human health and social well-being.

This year, lake erosion protection studies and the development of safety monitoring standards for community dams were completed. As well, surface and ground water instrumentation were purchased to improve research capabilities.

Water Stewardship continued to support the Lake Winnipeg Research Consortium through grants and in-kind contributions.

The Water Stewardship Fund was established to provide financial assistance to develop, implement and promote projects, research and activities that maintain or improve the quality and availability of Manitoba's water.

Activités et réalisations au chapitre du développement

Le ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba donne l'exemple en ce qui concerne l'engagement envers le principe de développement durable de la **supervision de la gestion de l'environnement**. Dans sa vision, sa mission et ses valeurs, le ministère se montre clairement déterminé à veiller à ce que les décisions d'aujourd'hui soient en équilibre avec les conséquences pour demain, reconnaissant que les Manitobains sont les dépositaires des ressources en eau pour le bénéfice des générations présentes et à venir.

Activités du ministère qui intègrent ou appliquent les principes et directives de développement durable

La *Loi sur la protection des eaux* a été promulguée le 1^{er} janvier 2006. Il s'agit de la première loi du genre au Canada. La *Loi sur la protection des eaux* constitue la mesure unique la plus importante prise par le ministère pour assurer l'intégration et l'application des principes et directives de développement durable dans ses activités quotidiennes. Cette loi concrétise et articule les principes et directives de développement durable en établissant le cadre législatif qui régira la façon dont les ressources hydriques du Manitoba seront protégées. Elle établit un mandat législatif et politique clé pour le ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques.

PRINCIPES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE :

1. Intégration des décisions :

- Les décisions économiques devraient refléter de façon adéquate leurs conséquences sur l'environnement, la santé et la société.
- Les initiatives en matière d'environnement et de santé devraient prendre en compte de façon adéquate leurs conséquences sur l'économie, la santé et la société.

Le personnel du ministère a examiné les demandes de licences et de permis ainsi que les propositions de plans d'aménagement présentées en vertu de la *Loi sur l'environnement*, les plans d'aménagement des municipalités et des districts de planification ainsi que les modifications à ces plans, et les sous-divisions municipales, afin d'assurer l'intégrité et la durabilité de l'eau potable, des ressources hydriques commerciales, de la pêche, des terres humides et des zones riveraines du Manitoba. Dans le processus de délivrance de permis et d'examen, il est primordial de veiller à ce que les Manitobains et leurs investissements soient protégés contre les risques liés à l'eau et les pénuries d'eau.

2. Supervision de la gestion de l'environnement :

- Les ressources en eau et en poissons devraient être gérées pour le bénéfice des générations présentes et à venir.
- Les Manitobains sont les dépositaires des ressources en eau et en poissons pour le bénéfice des générations présentes et à venir.

L'Office de l'eau potable possède une fonction de supervision de la gestion de l'environnement considérable, car il gère les réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau potable dans l'ensemble du Manitoba pour le présent et l'avenir. Pour ce faire, il élabore et applique des règlements, il mène des enquêtes d'urgence, il se charge du contrôle, du soutien technique et des services d'évaluation, et il guide et soutient les exploitants.

L'entretien et l'exploitation des systèmes et activités de drainage, des barrages et des digues sont des fonctions de gestion considérables de Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba. La construction et l'exploitation adéquates des infrastructures pour le bénéfice des personnes, des collectivités, de l'industrie et de l'environnement sont essentielles.

En œuvrant de pair avec les irrigants, on a atteint un niveau de conformité élevé en ce qui a trait à la production de rapports sur l'utilisation de l'eau, ce qui permet d'obtenir des données fiables quant à cette utilisation et d'accroître la capacité de gestion de la durabilité de cette ressource dans l'avenir.

3. Responsabilité partagée et compréhension :

- Les Manitobains devraient reconnaître qu'ils sont responsables du développement durable des ressources en eau et en poissons, chacun étant responsable des décisions prises et des actions accomplies dans un esprit de collaboration et de coopération complètes.
- Les Manitobains partagent un environnement économique, physique et social commun.
- Les Manitobains devraient comprendre et respecter les points de vue, valeurs, traditions et aspirations différents en matière économique et sociale.
- Les Manitobains devraient prendre en compte les aspirations, les besoins et les points de vue des diverses régions et des divers groupes ethniques du Manitoba, notamment ceux des peuples autochtones, pour faciliter une gestion équitable des ressources communes de la province.

L'Office de l'eau potable partage avec les propriétaires et exploitants des réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau potable du Manitoba la responsabilité d'offrir à la population une eau potable bonne pour la santé. Cette collaboration se traduit par des activités d'action directe, des présentations et de la rétroaction sur les activités annuelles des réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau.

Les installations de régularisation des eaux (systèmes de cours d'eau et de drainage, barrages, ouvrages de traversée de cours d'eau, etc.) influencent le bien-être et la durabilité de nombreuses collectivités et personnes. Le partage d'expertise technique avec les municipalités et les districts de conservation, la collaboration avec les groupes consultatifs techniques régionaux et les ententes de partage des frais sont autant d'exemples des efforts de collaboration du ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba.

Le ministère continue d'œuvrer de concert avec différents groupes d'intérêt à l'établissement de plans d'aménagement des bassins, des bassins hydrographiques et des aquifères, ainsi que d'offrir une aide administrative à plusieurs conseils consultatifs de gestion.

Le ministère compte sur la collecte des données relatives aux niveaux d'eau et aux débits effectuée dans le cadre de l'entente de partage des coûts hydrométriques entre le Canada et le Manitoba pour ce qui est de l'exploitation des ouvrages de régularisation des eaux, de la prévision des inondations ainsi que de la réalisation des enquêtes sur la gestion des eaux et des études hydrologiques.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba soutient et facilite le travail du Conseil de gestion du lac Winnipeg et du Conseil de gestion du lac Winnipegosis.

En août 2005, Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba et Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada ont conclu l'Entente d'association Canada-Manitoba sur la protection de la rivière Fisher contre les inondations. Cet accord permet au Canada et au Manitoba de mettre en œuvre, en collaboration avec la Première nation Peguis, la Première nation de Fisher River, les collectivités de Dallas/Red Rose, Harwill et Fisher Bay et la municipalité rurale de Fisher, un programme visant à protéger la population et les propriétés du bassin hydrographique de la rivière Fisher contre les risques d'inondation en cours.

Le personnel du secrétariat du Programme de districts de conservation a travaillé de concert avec 17 districts de conservation à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre de programmes et projets de conservation de l'eau et des sols.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba continue de travailler avec les Premières nations et d'autres groupes d'intérêt afin de mettre en place des mesures de gestion des pêches qui respectent les obligations constitutionnelles ainsi que les intérêts des parties intéressées.

Le ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba a aidé le personnel régional qui travaillait de pair avec les Premières nations aux questions concernant la pêche du lac Dauphin pour tenter de gérer conjointement la récolte des dorés jaunes.

Le personnel de Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba et de Conservation Manitoba a travaillé avec les pêcheurs afin d'établir un plan de gestion des pêches permettant d'assurer des pratiques d'exploitation des ressources plus durables sur le lac Cedar.

Le montant de 800 000 \$ que le Manitoba a consacré à la restructuration de la pêcherie du lac Cedar devrait contribuer à ce que l'augmentation des populations de poissons obtenue grâce à la fermeture du lac qui a duré cinq ans soit durable. Grâce à ce programme, 40 des 81 pêcheurs ont quitté la pêcherie, et environ 10 % des dorés jaunes permis ont été retenus à des fins de conservation.

4. Prévention :

- **Les Manitobains devraient prévoir les conséquences néfastes d'envergure pour l'économie, l'environnement, la santé et la société des décisions prises et des actions accomplies, les prévenir et en limiter les effets, en tenant tout particulièrement compte des décisions dont les conséquences ne sont pas parfaitement claires mais qui, en se fondant sur des motifs raisonnables et bien informés, semblent créer des menaces potentiellement graves pour l'économie, l'environnement, la santé et le bien-être social.**

La conception, la construction et la gestion adéquates des infrastructures hydrauliques sont essentielles à la prévention contre les dommages à la vie, à la propriété et à l'environnement. Au cours de la dernière année, d'importantes ressources ont été consacrées à la protection des personnes et des collectivités touchées par les précipitations abondantes, la crue des rivières et les niveaux d'eau élevés du lac Winnipeg grâce à de nouvelles digues ou à l'amélioration des digues existantes, à l'exploitation du canal de dérivation de la rivière Rouge et à d'autres moyens de dérivation. Ces installations constituent un investissement qui permettra de veiller à la sécurité et au bien-être des personnes et des collectivités dans l'avenir.

Les mécanismes actuels de délivrance de permis pour la répartition, l'aménagement et le drainage des eaux permettent tous davantage au ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba de prévoir, de prévenir ou de limiter les effets néfastes considérables des activités sur l'eau potable, les ressources hydriques commerciales, la pêche, les terres humides et les zones riveraines du Manitoba.

La *Loi sur le canal de dérivation de la rivière Rouge* a été promulguée. Elle a ainsi marqué le début de l'agrandissement du canal de dérivation de la rivière Rouge visant à protéger Winnipeg d'une situation que pourrait causer une inondation unique en 700 ans.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a poursuivi son travail visant la protection des espèces aquatiques menacées de disparition au Manitoba en collaboration avec le Comité sur le statut des espèces menacées de disparition au Canada (CSEMDC), nommé par le gouvernement fédéral.

Aidé de bénévoles, du personnel et des organismes régionaux, tels les districts de conservation, Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a exploité un réseau de surveillance de l'air ambiant sur les cours d'eau, lacs et plages de plaisance d'importance. Ainsi, jusqu'à 100 paramètres chimiques ont régulièrement été contrôlés à plus de 50 endroits du Manitoba, et 60 plages ont été surveillées. Les données obtenues ont été affichées sur le site Web du ministère.

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5. Conservation et promotion :

- **Maintenir les processus écologiques, la biodiversité et le milieu vital de l'environnement.**
- **Exploiter les ressources renouvelables en visant un rendement équilibré.**
- **Faire une utilisation sage et efficace des ressources renouvelables et non renouvelables.**
- **Promouvoir la capacité, la qualité et la capacité de production à long terme des écosystèmes naturels.**

Le mécanisme actuel de délivrance de permis pour la répartition des eaux et les analyses du rendement hydrologique qui y sont associées ont entraîné la mise en garde permanente de nombreuses demandes concernant les aquifères dont le rendement équilibré était complet.

En octroyant chaque année des permis et licences régissant l'utilisation de l'eau et la récolte de poissons, le ministère veille à ce que la durabilité de ces ressources ne soit pas compromise.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a négocié un programme d'encouragement complémentaire sur les pratiques de gestion bénéfiques (PGB), de concert avec le Programme de gérance agroenvironnementale Canada-Manitoba (PGACM), qui est géré par l'Administration du rétablissement agricole des Prairies (ARAP), ainsi qu'Agriculture, Alimentation et Initiatives rurales Manitoba.

Un programme de servitudes riveraines a été lancé en collaboration avec la Société protectrice du patrimoine écologique du Manitoba dans le but de protéger les terres sensibles à l'eau, dont les terres humides, les zones riveraines et les paysages fragiles, grâce à des accords sur les servitudes du patrimoine.

Dans le cadre du Projet de mise en valeur de la pêche, on a financé 292 projets visant à améliorer les populations de poissons et leur habitat ainsi que des projets d'enseignement.

6. Récupération et remise en état :

- **S'engager à remédier aux dommages et à la détérioration qu'a subis l'environnement.**
- **Prendre en compte les besoins en matière de remise en état et de récupération avant de prendre de nouvelles décisions ou d'accomplir de nouvelles actions.**

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a continué à appuyer la coordination et la planification de plusieurs projets de restauration des bassins hydrographiques et des cours d'eau au Manitoba. Par le biais d'une méthode de planification intégrée, les groupes d'intérêt et organismes locaux s'unissent pour rétablir la santé et les fonctions des bassins hydrographiques. Des plans d'aménagement des bassins hydrographiques ont été mis en œuvre dans l'aquifère de Winkler, le bassin du lac Swan, le delta de l'Assiniboine et le bassin hydrographique du lac Stephenfield. Le district de conservation de La Salle Redboine a été désigné comme organisme de planification des eaux responsable du bassin hydrographique de la rivière La Salle. Sept nouveaux plans d'aménagement des bassins hydrographiques intégrés devraient débuter au cours de l'année à venir.

7. Responsabilité planétaire :

- **Les Manitobains devraient adopter un point de vue planétaire lorsqu'ils accomplissent un geste en un lieu donné, en reconnaissant qu'il n'existe aucune frontière à l'économie et à l'environnement et qu'il existe une interdépendance écologique et économique entre les provinces et les nations; ils devraient travailler en collaboration, à l'intérieur du Canada et sur la scène internationale, pour accélérer la fusion des facteurs économiques, environnementaux, de santé et sociaux à prendre en compte dans la prise des décisions tout en élaborant des solutions équitables et exhaustives pour régler les problèmes.**

L'Office de l'eau potable siège à des comités de niveau national afin de s'assurer que les Recommandations pour la qualité de l'eau potable au Canada profitent tant aux Manitobains qu'à tous les Canadiens. Grâce à sa participation à la planification des bassins hydrographiques et autres bassins, il veille à ce que les questions relatives à l'eau potable qui dépassent les limites locales, régionales et provinciales soient abordées.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a continué à soutenir la Commission du bassin de la rivière Rouge, qui se consacre à la durabilité environnementale, économique et sociale de la vallée de la rivière Rouge.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a conclu une entente d'association avec Ressources naturelles Canada afin de mettre en place le Réseau hydrographique national.

Du 16 au 22 mars 2006, une délégation du ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba, avec à sa tête le ministre Ashton, a assisté au quatrième Forum mondial de l'eau, qui s'est tenu à Mexico, au Mexique. Ce forum est une initiative du Conseil mondial de l'eau, dont l'objectif consiste à accroître la sensibilisation aux problèmes de l'eau dans le monde. Principal événement international portant sur l'eau, il cherche à favoriser la participation des multiples groupes d'intérêt ainsi que le dialogue entre eux dans le but d'influencer les politiques relatives à l'eau à l'échelle mondiale.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a siégé à plusieurs commissions et comités interprovinciaux et internationaux axés sur la gestion durable des eaux transfrontières situées dans le bassin de drainage de la

baie d'Hudson, notamment à la Commission des eaux des provinces des Prairies, à la Commission du bassin de la rivière Rouge et à la Commission de contrôle du lac des Bois.

DIRECTIVES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

1. Utilisation efficace des ressources :

- Encourager et faciliter l'élaboration et l'application de systèmes permettant une détermination juste du prix des ressources, une régulation de la demande et une répartition des ressources liée à des incitations à leur utilisation efficace.
- Appliquer la méthode du coût de revient complet pour permettre de mieux renseigner les décideurs.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a siégé à un sous-comité du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement s'intéressant aux instruments économiques et à la gestion axée sur la demande afin d'appuyer l'utilisation efficace de l'eau. Voici quelques-unes de ses récentes publications :

- *Analyse des pratiques et des initiatives de conservation de l'eau au Canada et ailleurs*
- *Analyse des instruments économiques pour la conservation de l'eau*
- *Analysis of Selected Industries to Determine Performance Indicators and Benchmark Water Use for Water Conservation [aucune traduction à ce jour]*

2. Participation du public :

- Créer des forums en vue d'encourager la consultation des Manitobains et leur participation véritable au processus décisionnel.
- S'engager à respecter une procédure équitable et à accorder un avis préalable aux personnes dont les intérêts sont affectés de manière défavorable par des décisions et des actions.
- Mettre tout en œuvre pour réaliser un consensus parmi les citoyens sur les décisions qui les concernent.

Cette année, des comités consultatifs techniques ont été formés et des rencontres communautaires ont eu lieu pour contribuer à atténuer les effets des inondations sur plusieurs terres des Premières nations. La tenue de ces groupes de discussion a aidé à trouver des solutions qui soutiendront les collectivités à l'avenir.

Au cours de l'exercice, de longues consultations ont eu lieu avec les communautés des Premières nations et des Affaires du Nord dans le cadre des efforts relatifs aux demandes de licences d'hydroélectricité pour le projet de production et de transport d'hydroélectricité du lac Wuskwatim.

Dans le cadre du processus d'élaboration des règlements suivants, les Manitobains ont été consultés :

- Règlements sur les zones de gestion de la qualité de l'eau concernant les nutriments.
- Règlements sur le canal de dérivation de la rivière Rouge : ces règlements établiront le format et le contenu requis du rapport annuel imposé par la loi qui portera sur le fonctionnement du canal de dérivation, ainsi que la façon dont on devra rendre ce rapport accessible au public.
- Règlements sur les indemnités liées au fonctionnement du canal de dérivation : ces règlements établiront les règles administratives qui régiront l'indemnisation des dommages attribuables aux inondations artificielles causées par le fonctionnement du canal de dérivation au printemps.

Le ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba a participé et accordé une subvention au premier d'une série de six ateliers nationaux de Pollution Probe sur la politique relative aux eaux, qui s'est tenu à Winnipeg du 25 au 27 octobre 2005. Cet atelier visait à examiner la situation de la politique relative aux eaux au Canada en collaboration avec les organismes et établissements clés intéressés aux questions touchant l'eau.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a aidé à accueillir la conférence de la Southern Chiefs Organization ayant pour thème *Water for Life*, qui a eu lieu à Winnipeg les 19 et 20 octobre 2005. Cette conférence était axée sur la sensibilisation et la mise en valeur du potentiel, sur le soutien des groupes autochtones quant à la détermination et à l'expression de leurs valeurs spirituelles relatives à l'eau, sur la promotion du développement durable ainsi que sur la participation des collectivités et des groupes d'intérêt.

3. Accès à l'information :

- **Encourager et faciliter l'amélioration de l'information en matière économique, environnementale, de santé et sociale.**
- **Promouvoir, pour tous les Manitobains, un accès égal et rapide à l'information.**

L'Office de l'eau potable offre toujours des cours et manuels de formation à l'intention des exploitants des petits réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau potable. Le travail se poursuit sur plusieurs fronts en vue d'améliorer l'accès du public à l'information. La rédaction d'un rapport annuel portant sur l'eau potable est en cours. Les données et le matériel de soutien ont été préparés conformément à la nouvelle *Loi sur la qualité de l'eau potable*, et les systèmes de données sur l'eau potable sont améliorés dans le but d'accroître l'accessibilité de ces renseignements pour la population.

Par le biais de son site Web, Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba donne à la population des renseignements englobant tous les aspects des ressources en eau. Quant aux renseignements plus particuliers, ils sont fournis à l'occasion de journées portes ouvertes et d'assemblées publiques.

Le personnel du ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba a continué à participer au *Manitoba Envirothon* en coprésidant le comité de rédaction du test, en préparant les questions et en prêtant main-forte à l'organisation de la journée et des composantes orales. L'*Envirothon* est un programme scolaire et environnemental s'inspirant des Olympiques. Il met à l'épreuve les connaissances d'élèves du secondaire (secondaires 1 à 4) dans quatre disciplines (vie aquatique, foresterie, sols et faune) à l'intérieur d'un thème donné. Le thème de cette année était les ressources naturelles en milieu urbain, et la province du Manitoba en a été l'hôte.

Au total, 314 avis d'inondation ont été publiés en 2005 pour différentes rivières situées entre la frontière des États-Unis et la rivière Churchill. Ces rapports quotidiens ont également été affichés sur le site Web du ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba.

Le ministère de la Gestion des ressources hydriques du Manitoba a amélioré le site Web sur le développement durable afin d'intégrer davantage les concepts de développement durable au nouveau Cadre manitobain des résultats d'apprentissage en sciences de la nature (maternelle à secondaire 4). Ce site Web est le premier au Manitoba à intégrer des renseignements sur la pêche au programme d'études en sciences de la nature au moyen d'Internet.

Le personnel du centre d'accueil de la pisciculture de Whiteshell a fait visiter les lieux à 3 534 personnes entre juin et le week-end de la fête du Travail. Les panneaux d'interprétation fournissent des renseignements sur les espèces élevées à la pisciculture, les stades du développement des poissons, la façon dont l'eau est utilisée, l'histoire de la pisciculture, les espèces aquatiques envahissantes et l'interaction de l'écosystème.

4. Planification et prise de décision intégrées :

- **Encourager et favoriser les processus de planification et de prise de décisions qui sont efficaces, opportuns, responsables et intersectoriels et qui prennent en compte la perspective transgénérationnelle des conséquences et des besoins futurs.**

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a poursuivi l'élaboration du modèle de système intégré de gestion et de planification de l'eau dans la province. Cette démarche permettra d'assurer l'intégration de la prise de décisions et de la gestion des sols, de l'eau et des ressources connexes.

En 2005-2006, des subventions provinciales d'un montant total de 4 200 000 \$ ont été octroyées à 17 districts de conservation afin d'appuyer leurs programmes dans divers domaines, dont la régularisation des eaux, la conservation des sols, l'emmagasinement des eaux, l'habitat faunique, les ressources historiques et les loisirs, la sensibilisation de la population, l'administration et différents autres programmes favorisant une gestion durable des ressources.

5. Réduction des déchets et substitution :

- Encourager et promouvoir le développement et l'utilisation de produits de substitution en remplacement des ressources rares lorsque de tels produits de substitution sont à la fois économiquement et environnementalement viables.
- Diminuer, réutiliser, recycler et transformer les produits de la société.

6. Recherche et innovation :

- Encourager et aider la recherche, le développement, la mise en pratique et le partage des connaissances et des technologies qui contribuent à l'amélioration de notre économie, environnement, état de santé et bien-être social.

Au cours de l'exercice, on a mené des études sur la protection contre l'érosion du sol entourant les lacs et établi des normes de contrôle de sécurité pour les barrages des collectivités. De plus, des instruments pour les eaux de surface et les nappes d'eau souterraine ont été achetés afin d'améliorer les capacités de recherche.

Gestion des ressources hydriques Manitoba a continué à appuyer le Consortium de recherche du lac Winnipeg par l'entremise de subventions et de contributions en nature.

Le Fonds de gérance des eaux a été créé en vue d'offrir une aide financière pour l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et la promotion de projets, de recherches et d'activités ayant pour objectif de maintenir ou d'améliorer la qualité et la disponibilité de l'eau au Manitoba.

au 31 mars 2006.

Revenue and Expenditure Summaries

Table RE.1
Reconciliation Statement

DETAILS	2005/06 ESTIMATES
2005/06 Main Estimates Allocation of Funds from: Enabling Appropriation re: Internal Reform Workforce Adjustment and GSI	48,369.6 329.9
2005/06 ESTIMATE	48,699.5

Table RE.2
Revenue Summary By Source

For the year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year

Actual 2004/05	Actual 2005/06	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2005/06	Estimate 2005/06	Variance	Expl. No.
OTHER REVENUE:							
307.6	296.2	(11.4)	(a) Fisheries Fees and Sundry	296.2	313.0	(16.8)	
2,583.3	2,533.7	(49.6)	(b) Licence Sales by Vendors	2,533.7	2,589.1	(55.4)	1
104,713.2	125,079.4	20,366.2	(c) Water Power Rentals	125,079.4	105,000.0	20,079.4	2
172.7	880.2	707.5	(d) Water Resources Sundry	880.2	570.4	309.8	3
730.5	962.4	231.9	(e) Cost Recovery from Municipalities	962.4	1,000.0	(37.6)	4
0.0	0.0	0.0	(f) Drinking Water Fees	0.0	101.8	(101.8)	5
108,507.3	129,751.9	21,244.6	Subtotal	129,751.9	109,574.3	20,177.6	
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA:							
0.0	199.9	199.9	Peguis Flood Mitigation	199.9	640.0	(440.1)	6
0.0	199.9	199.9	Subtotal	199.9	640.0	(440.1)	
108,507.3	129,951.8	21,444.5	Total	129,951.8	110,214.3	19,737.5	

Explanation Number:

1. Decrease in Licence Sales by Vendors is attributable to fewer angler licences purchased, due to less than favorable environmental conditions this spring.
2. Increase in Water Power Rentals revenue is due to higher median water supply conditions and strong export demands for electricity in 2005/06.
3. Increase in Water Resource Sundry is due to increase in well drilling licences, water rights applications and fees, Hespeler Bridge recovery and services to Rural Municipalities and Conservation Districts in 2005/06.
4. Decrease in Cost Recoveries from Municipalities is due to anticipated recoveries from the Municipalities of Brokenhead Water and Sewer system and Gimli Sewage Treatment Plant projects which were delayed.
5. Decrease in Drinking Water Fees is due to the regulations under the Drinking Water Safety Act which have not been enacted.
6. Decrease in Peguis Flood Mitigation due to deferred revenue, which has not yet been earned, due to delay in implementation of the project.

Table EX.1

Expenditure Summary

For fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year.

Estimate 2005/06	Appropriation	Actual 2005/06	Actual 2004/05	Increase (Decrease)	Explan Number
25-1 Administration and Finance					
29.4	(a) Minister's Salary	29.7	29.0	0.7	
	(b) Executive Support				
676.4	Salaries and Employee Benefits	681.8	488.4	193.4	1
195.0	Other Expenditures	185.7	148.4	37.3	
	(c) Administration & Financial Services				
143.2	Salaries and Employee Benefits	122.0	139.0	(17.0)	
10.3	Other Expenditures	14.6	24.9	(10.3)	
	(d) Information Technology Services				
297.9	Salaries and Employee Benefits	304.1	307.5	(3.4)	
13.8	Other Expenditures	13.7	16.0	(2.3)	
1,366.0	Total 25-1	1,351.6	1,153.2	198.4	
25-2 Ecological Services					
	(a) Administration				
308.3	Salaries and Employee Benefits	287.3	340.9	(53.6)	
299.9	Other Expenditures	288.6	843.8	(555.2)	2
25.0	Grant Assistance	15.0	13.5	1.5	
633.2	Total 25-2a	590.9	1,198.2	(607.3)	
	(b) Planning and Coordination				
792.4	Salaries and Employee Benefits	847.1	756.6	90.5	
146.5	Other Expenditures	158.0	90.7	67.3	
938.9	Total 25-2b	1,005.1	847.3	157.8	
	(c) Water Science and Management				
	(1) Administration				
194.1	Salaries and Employee Benefits	178.9	43.0	135.9	3
42.3	Other Expenditures	38.1	25.3	12.8	
	(2) Groundwater Management				
845.9	Salaries and Employee Benefits	769.7	766.8	2.9	
506.4	Other Expenditures	474.5	496.4	(21.9)	
	(3) Surface Water Management				
842.8	Salaries and Employee Benefits	837.0	736.6	100.4	4
169.1	Other Expenditures	155.3	169.9	(14.6)	
587.0	Canada-Manitoba Agreement for Water	587.0	587.0	0.0	
	(4) Water Quality Management				
504.7	Salaries and Employee Benefits	483.3	530.0	(46.7)	
666.3	Other Expenditures	639.1	668.2	(29.1)	
4,358.6	Total 25-2c	4,162.9	4,023.2	139.7	
	(d) Fisheries Branch				
	(1) Administration				
136.7	Salaries and Employee Benefits	97.3	95.2	2.1	
64.4	Other Expenditures	289.0	81.7	207.3	5
	(2) Aquatic Eco-System Management				
1,109.2	Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,012.1	1,008.8	3.3	
230.9	Other Expenditures	230.8	226.0	4.8	

Estimate 2005/06	Appropriation	Actual 2005/06	Actual 2004/05	Increase (Decrease)	Explan Number
	(3) Sport and Commercial Fishing Management				
633.8	Salaries and Employee Benefits	695.5	674.5	21.0	
435.1	Other Expenditures	434.9	34.9	400.0	6
	(4) Regional Fisheries Resources				
748.5	Salaries and Employee Benefits	731.5	760.8	(29.3)	
177.3	Other Expenditures	201.6	175.8	25.8	
410.0	(5) Northern Fisherman's Freight Assistance	410.0	410.0	0.0	
350.0	(6) Fisheries Enhancement Initiative	346.9	347.6	(0.7)	
4,295.9	Total 25-2d	4,449.6	3,815.3	634.3	
	(e) Office of the Drinking Water				
1,012.5	Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,000.2	1,022.6	(22.4)	
835.6	Other Expenditures	795.9	602.0	193.9	7
1,848.1	Total 25-2e	1,796.1	1,624.6	171.5	
12,074.7	Total 25-2	12,004.6	11,508.6	496.0	
25-3 Infrastructure and Operations					
	(a) Administration				
332.4	Salaries and Employee Benefits	287.9	326.3	(38.4)	
466.2	Other Expenditures	639.0	451.9	187.1	8
	(b) Water Licensing				
1,113.0	Salaries and Employee Benefits	873.6	876.7	(3.1)	
42.4	Other Expenditures	56.8	33.3	23.5	
	(c) Water Control Infrastructure				
610.6	Salaries and Employee Benefits	694.4	610.2	84.2	
39.1	Other Expenditures	40.7	43.9	(3.2)	
	(d) Regional Water Operations				
2,652.9	Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,671.7	2,549.1	122.6	
595.1	Other Expenditures	884.7	586.3	298.4	9
5,101.2	(e) Waterway Maintenance	4,519.1	6,143.9	(1,624.8)	10
10,952.9	Total 25-3	10,667.9	11,621.6	(953.7)	
Water Stewardship Initiatives					
3,430.0	Total 25-4	2,565.3	469.0	2,096.3	11
25-5 Manitoba Water Services Board					
1,614.3	(1) Salaries and Employee Benefits	1,609.4	1,569.9	39.5	
347.0	(2) Other Expenditures	340.8	315.2	25.6	
1,961.3	Total 25-5	1,950.2	1,885.1	65.1	
25-6 Capital Assistance Programs					
11,300.0	(a) Sewer and Water Programs	11,300.0	10,320.0	980.0	12
4,200.0	(b) Conservation Districts	4,183.0	3,755.0	428.0	13
(3,409.0)	(c) Less: Recoverable from Urban and Rural Economic Development Initiatives	(3,409.0)	(2,000.0)	(1,409.0)	14

Estimate 2005/06	Appropriation	Actual 2005/06	Actual 2004/05	Increase (Decrease)	Explan Number
12,091.0	Total 25-6	12,074.0	12,075.0	(1.0)	
25-7 Minor Capital Projects					
859.7	(a) Water Projects	709.2	1,550.2	(841.0)	15
859.7	Total 25-7	709.2	1,550.2	(841.0)	
25-8 Costs Related to Capital Assets					
(a) Desktop Services					
22.2	(1) Amortization Expense – Hardware and Transition	22.2	24.0	(1.8)	
40.9	(2) Enterprise Software Licenses	40.9	40.9	0.1	
(b) General Assets					
141.3	(1) Amortization Expense	143.0	50.4	92.6	
20.2	(2) Interest Expense	21.3	(161.0)	182.3	
(c) Infrastructure Assets					
2,714.7	(1) Amortization Expense	2,249.7	2,312.1	(62.3)	
3,024.6	(2) Interest Expense	3,065.9	3,078.8	(12.8)	
5,963.9	Total 25-8	5,543.0	5,345.2	198.1	
48,699.5	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	46,866.1	45,607.9	1,258.2	

CAPITAL INVESTMENT:

B.18 Capital Investments – General Assets		34.0	0.0	34.0	
4,000.0	B.15 Capital Investments – Infrastructure Assets	3,819.0	4,583.7	(764.7)	16
4,034.0	TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT	3,853.0	4,583.7	(730.7)	

Explanation(s):

1. Increase in Executive Support salaries is due to payment of Severance and Vacation pay due to retirement.
2. Decrease in Ecological Services Administration is due to Consultation and Development of Water Protection Act Regulation and Water Strategy Initiatives completed in 2004/05.
3. Increase in Water Science and Management Administration Salaries is due to the payment of STEP Student salaries, hired to complete branch projects.
4. Increase in Surface Water Management salaries due to payment of Severance and Vacation pay due to retirements and STEP Students hired to complete branch projects.
5. Increase in Fisheries Branch Administration operating due to payment to Communities Economic Development Fund (CEDF), which is a Crown Corporation, and Employee relocation costs in regional areas of the province.
6. Increase in Sport and Commercial Fishing Management operating due to payments pertaining to the Cedar Lake project in 2005/06.
7. Increase in Office of the Drinking Water operating due to Higher Lab costs related to water sample testing.
8. Increase in Infrastructure and Operations Administration operating is due to increase in branch operating costs, Accommodations, Desktop and Computer charges.
9. Increase in Regional Water Operations operating costs related to travel/vehicles and including rising fuel prices.
10. Decrease in Waterway Maintenance operating due to payment of Community Ring Dike maintenance, paid in 2004/05, and some regular maintenance work which was put on hold, due to flood fighting efforts.
11. Increase in Water Stewardship Initiatives, in 2005/06 reflects increased project activities in Water Quality, Water Protection Act implementation and flood protection.

Estimate 2005/06	Appropriation	Actual 2005/06	Actual 2004/05	Increase (Decrease)	Explan Number
12.	Increase in Capital Assistance – Sewer and Water Programs due to a continuation of various projects including the Flin Flon sewage Treatment Plant Phase 2 and 3; Snow Lake Water Treatment Plant and Wallace Water Supply Pipeline.				
13.	Increase in Capital Assistance - Conservation Districts due to the development of East Interlake Conservation District; expansion of Seine Rate River Conservation District and expansion of boundary for The Turtle Mountain Conservation District.				
14.	Increase in Capital Assistance Programs recoveries from Rural Economic Development Initiatives due to increase for Manitoba Water Services Board Water Development and Sewer and Water projects and expansion of the number of Conservation Districts in the Province.				
15.	Decrease in Minor Capital Water Projects due to the inclusion of the Tourand Creek Bridge project in 2004/05.				
16.	Decrease in Capital Investments due to unusually poor weather conditions and West Partridge Creek, Grassmere Drain, Hatchery Road Drain and North Crooked Lake Drain projects being deferred.				

Table EX.2

FIVE YEAR EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING SUMMARY BY MAIN APPROPRIATION

for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2002 to March 31, 2006

Main Appropriation		ACTUAL/*ADJUSTED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE									
		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/006	
		FTEs	\$(000's)	FTEs	\$(000's)	FTEs	\$(000's)	FTEs	\$(000's)	FTEs	\$(000's)
25-1	Administration and Finance	14.86	1,240.6	16.96	1,296.5	16.91	1,407.6	17.00	1,354.5	16.00	1,351.7
25-2	Ecological Services	104.36	11,017.9	119.08	11,514.4	118.79	12,501.5	119.19	12,029.5	125.19	12,004.7
25-3	Infrastructure and Operations	62.35	9,791.1	71.14	10,232.4	70.98	11,109.6	75.49	10,680.1	75.99	10,668.1
25-4	Water Stewardship Initiatives								469.0		2,565.3
25-5	Manitoba Water Services Board	30.00	1,852.4	30.00	1,880.3	30.00	1,965.5	30.00	1,885.1	23.00	1,950.2
25-6	Capital Assistance Programs		13,435.1		14,347.0		13,814.0		14,264.3		15,483.0
25-6	Recoverable from REDI		(2,850.0)		(2,200.0)		(2,200.0)		(2,000.0)		(3,409.0)
25-7	Minor Capital Projects		1,322.2		1,506.6		870.0		1,550.2		709.2
25-8	Costs Related to Capital Projects		5,087.3		5,316.5		5,772.4		5,554.5		5,543.0
Total Appropriations (BA25)		211.57	40,896.6	237.18	43,893.7	236.68	45,240.6	241.68	45,787.2	240.18	46,866.2

* Adjusted figures reflect historical data on a comparable basis in those appropriations affected by re-organization, during the years under review.

WATER STEWARDSHIP - Performance Reporting Table

The 2005-06 reporting year is the first year that a standardized Performance Measurement section appears in Departmental Annual Reports. This section is another step in our process to provide Manitobans with a more complete picture of the activities of government and their impacts on the province. That process was begun in 2005 with the release of the document, *Reporting to Manitobans on Performance, 2005 Discussion Document*, which can be found at www.gov.mb.ca/finance/performance.

Performance indicators in departmental Annual Reports are intended to provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government's activities, complementary to financial results. Some measures incorporate data collected by the provincial government, while others show data that are collected by external agencies. A range of existing, new and proposed measures may be reported in subsequent years, as the process continues to evolve.

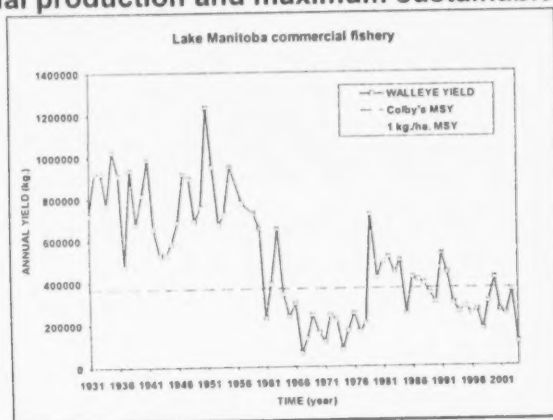
Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

<i>What is being measured and how?</i>	<i>Why is it important to measure this?</i>	<i>What is the most recent available value for this indicator?</i>	<i>What is the trend over time for this indicator?</i>	<i>Comments/ recent actions/report links</i>
The status of fish stocks, by comparing commercial production of the most valuable fish species (i.e. walleye) against Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) estimates for four large commercial fisheries (Cedar Lake, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis).	It is important to measure the status of these fish stocks because they are an indicator of aquatic ecosystem health and economic opportunity for fishers. It is important to track production of highly sought species against estimated MSY, because the harvest of consistently valuable species is reflective of abundance (less influenced by market factors; i.e. price paid)	See Graphs below	1. Lake Winnipegosis – stocks considered collapsed. 2. Lake Manitoba – production has experienced long term decline. 3. Cedar Lake – recent increases in production reflect 5 year closure due to decreased fishery. 4. Lake Winnipeg – production at record levels but high nutrients and invasive species leaves concerns for stability.	Lake Winnipegosis – management board report on rehabilitating the walleye stocks has been submitted and recommendations are under review. Lake Manitoba – development of a stewardship board has been announced that will review fisheries plans. Membership and formal establishment is imminent. Cedar Lake – Recovery of fish stocks is not complete. Fishery recently adjusted and new management plan implemented for June '06. Lake Winnipeg – Monitoring efforts on Lake Winnipeg have increased with a biologist position transferred from Winnipeg to Gimli in 2005.

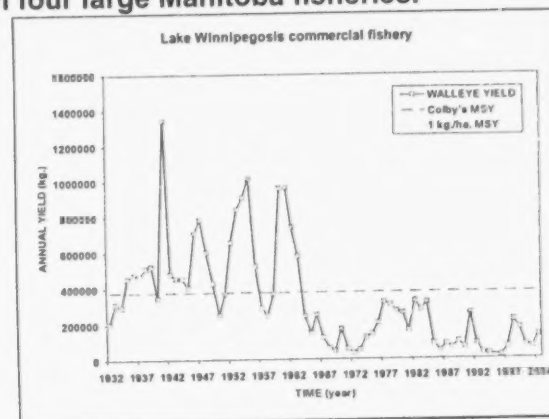
* **NOTE:** Economic returns to fishers have been negatively affected by the strengthening Canadian dollar and increasing costs (e.g. fuel, Canada Shipping Act regulations requiring that operations meet safety standards, etc.).

Commercial production and maximum sustainable yield (MSY) on four large Manitoba fisheries.

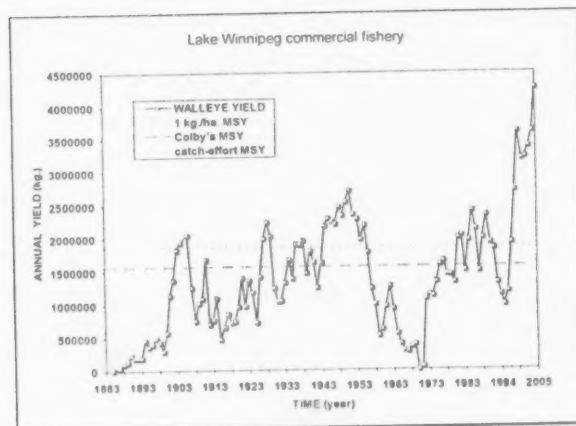
Lake
Manitoba



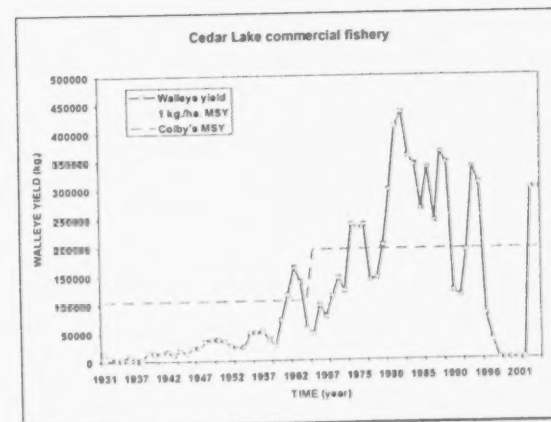
Lake
Winnipegosis



Lake
Winnipeg



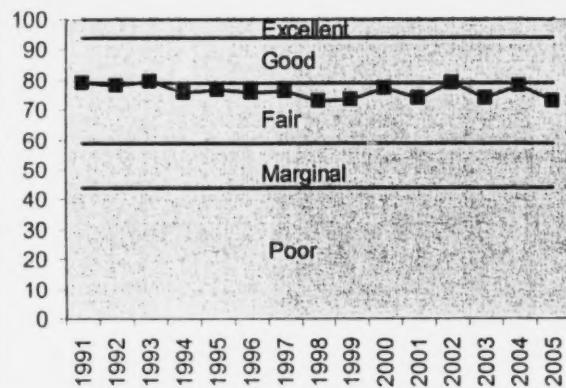
Cedar Lake



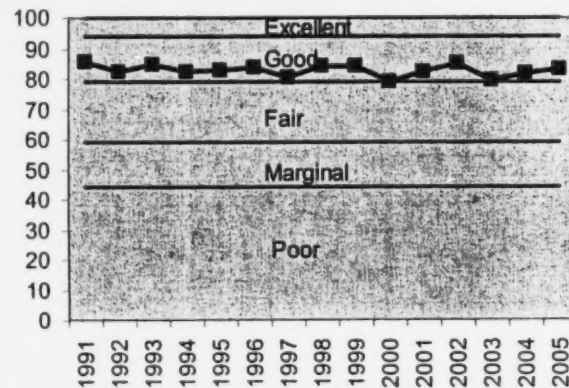
What is being measured and how?	Why is it important to measure this?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time for this indicator?	Comments/ recent actions/report links
Water quality in Manitoba, by assessing water quality data using the CCME (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment) Water Quality Index.	It is important to measure water quality because we want to protect drinking water, fish and other aquatic life, recreation, and other important water uses.	The latest data we have is for 2005. Within the Prairie Ecozone, the CCME Water Quality Index Value was 73 or of "fair" quality. Within the Boreal Plains, the CCME Water Quality Index Value was 83 or of "good" quality. Within the Boreal Shield Ecozone, the CCME Water Quality Index Value was 86 or of "good" quality.	The Water Quality Index in Manitoba has been stable since 1991 (see graphs below).	This was one of the Performance Measures reported on p. 80 of the <i>Report to Manitobans on Performance - 2005 Discussion Document</i> prepared by Manitoba Finance, which can be found at http://www.gov.mb.ca/finance/mbperformance/index.html This Water Quality Index compares a number of important water quality parameters against established standards, objectives, or guidelines. When compared over time, it provides a useful indicator of how water quality may be changing. Annual data from approximately 40 to 50 consistently monitored sites are used for the Water Quality Index.

CCME Water Quality Index for Manitoba.

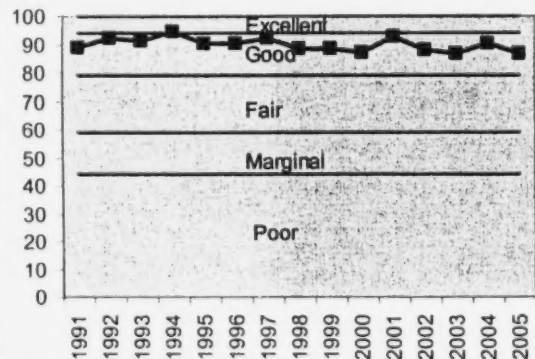
Prairie Waterbody Average
CCME Water Quality Index



Boreal Plains Waterbody Average
CCME Water Quality Index



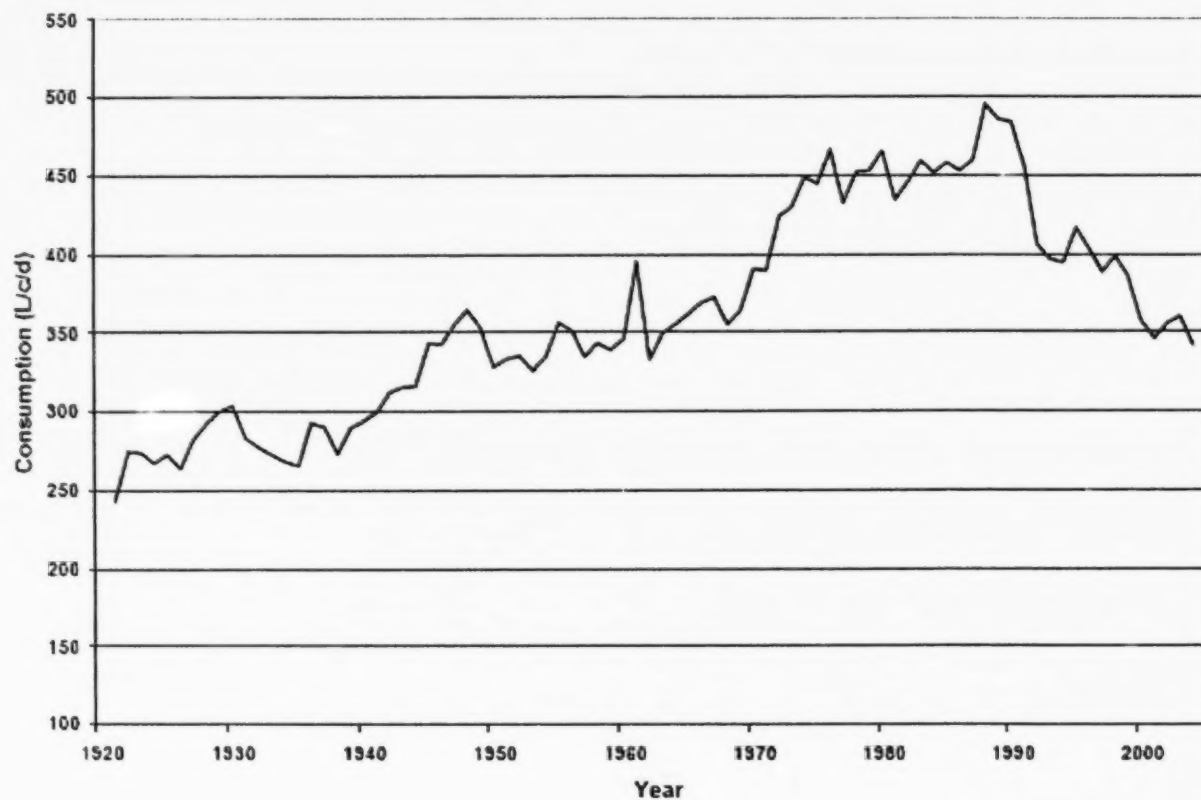
Boreal Shield Waterbody Average
CCME Water Quality Index



<i>What is being measured and how?</i>	<i>Why is it important to measure this?</i>	<i>What is the most recent available value for this indicator?</i>	<i>What is the trend over time for this indicator?</i>	<i>Comments/ recent actions/report links</i>
The effectiveness of our flood risk management in vulnerable communities, by measuring the number of existing Red River Valley homes and communities that are protected to the "1997 plus 2 feet" flood protection level.	It is important to measure the effectiveness of flood risk management, because Manitobans face risks from both surplus and scarcity of water which impacts economic prosperity and human health and security.	Since 1997, 1820 (95%) of existing homes and businesses in the Red River Valley were individually flood protected to the "1997 plus 2 feet" flood level. In addition, 14 communities in the Red River Valley were also protected to the "1997 plus two feet" flood level.	Improving each year.	• With the Administration of the Water Resources Administration Act, new development within the Red River Valley must comply with the "1997 plus 2 feet" flood protection level. • Ralls Island and Deloraine flood protection works pending. • Existing flood risk mapping is being assessed and updated to identify properties at risk. • Joint studies with Federal Government to increase the capability of the Shellmouth Dam and Reservoir are in progress. • Red River Floodway expansion is underway and on target time-wise. • For the spring of 2005 and 2006, there were no dike failures and all dikes functioned as designed. The operation of Shellmouth Dam and Portage Diversion minimized flooding along the Assiniboine River. Operation of the Red River Floodway significantly reduced flood peaks within Winnipeg for 2005 and 2006.

What is being measured and how?	Why is it important to measure this?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time for this indicator?	Comments/ recent actions/report links
The environmental footprint related to water use and the effectiveness of our water awareness programs in Manitoba by measuring per capita water consumption for both industrial and domestic uses (Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage) Currently this is only a measure of our urban footprint and urban user awareness.	It is important to measure our environmental footprint and effectiveness of awareness programs because • we want to reduce our environmental footprint; • per capita water usage has an impact on our infrastructure needs; • intensity of use of water is a key environmental indicator (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)	Per capita water use for the City of Winnipeg for 2004 was 341.9 litres / per capita / per day (L/c/d). Per capita water use for the City of Portage la Prairie for 2005 is 385.4 L/c/d, excluding the water usage of the Simplot and McCains plants, and 969 L/c/d including the two plants. Per capita water use for the City of Brandon for 2005 is 229.7 L/c/d for just residential use, and 450.2 L/c/d for residential and commercial use combined.	The trend in overall water consumption (both residential and commercial) for the City of Winnipeg has been steadily declining from a high of 495.2 L/c/d in 1988, to 341.9 L/c/d in 2004 (see graph below). No trends in overall water consumption for Brandon or Portage la Prairie are available at this time.	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in their reference paper <i>OECD Environmental Indicators – Development, Measurement and Use</i>, identifies the intensity of use of water as a key environmental indicator. This indicator links with national and other international initiatives. Environment Canada and other provinces identify and track water use as a measure of effectiveness of programs and activities to educate and inform the public of the importance and value of water. This indicator also provides a measure of the effectiveness of demand management programs directed at increasing water supply. While this is currently only a measure of our urban water use and awareness, we will work towards expanding this measure to include all of Manitoba.

Per Capita Water Consumption for the City of Winnipeg (Litres per day)



What is being measured and how?	Why is it important to measure this?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time for this indicator?	Comments/ recent actions/report links
The safety of Manitoba's Public, Semi-public and private drinking water supplies by measuring the adequacy, effectiveness and timeliness of water quality sampling undertaken, to determine that Canadian Drinking Water Quality Standards are met at all times.	It is important to measure the safety of Manitoba's drinking water to minimize the risks to Public Health through consuming water that may contain: • bacteria, virus or protozoa that may cause illness and; • Chemical contaminants which may cause negative health outcomes such as increased risk of cancer	All systems are being monitored on an on-going basis to ensure safety of water supplies. 83% of all Public systems currently comply with the required testing schedule. These systems provide the water to 90% of Manitoba's population. For Semi-public and private water systems there is no current data as these are newly regulated.	Over the past three years the number of public water systems that conform to the required testing schedule has increased from 72% to 83%, due to increased surveillance monitoring by the Office of Drinking Water.	For more information, see the Office of Drinking Water Web site. http://www.gov.mb.ca/waterstewardship/odw/index.html Technical documents are posted on the web site. An Annual Report is required under the <i>Drinking Water Safety Act</i>. • Drinking water safety is protected through the use of construction permits and operating licences for water suppliers, scheduled and non-scheduled inspection of facilities, scheduled quality monitoring and ongoing utility and public education. • Licencing and permitting ensures that minimum engineering and construction standards are met or exceeded. • Inspections ensure that minimum operational performance and water quality standards are met by utilities and, that there is ongoing public reporting and accountability. • All of the activities focus on the importance of public health protection through the assurance of water supply quality and reliability and maintenance of public confidence. Actions under way to achieve improvements in performance are described in the Note below this table.

Note: Actions under way to achieve improvements in testing compliance by water systems operators:

1. Manitoba is currently implementing a database that will receive data from the contract laboratory and flag non-compliance events for immediate response by the appropriate Drinking Water Officer.
2. Manitoba pays 70% of the cost of required compliance testing. The analytical services contract requires electronic reporting of all sample data and phoning of unacceptable bacterial test results. The Office of Drinking Water follows up on these and on missed submissions.
3. New regulations under *The Drinking Water Safety Act* specify more rigid reporting requirements. All utilities will be issued operating licences which incorporate operational, monitoring and reporting requirements.
4. The Department is working with Manitoba Health and water utilities to find ways of getting samples analysed in a more cost effective manner for remote communities.
5. Reports are being issued to owners of water utilities. An annual report card to each utility flags non-compliance issues to the owners. Operators are more aggressive in achieving an acceptable report to be viewed in good stead.
6. Five vacant Drinking Water Officer positions are being filled.

Tableau d'information sur le rendement

L'exercice 2005-2006 est la première année où les rapports annuels du ministère comprennent une section d'information sur le rendement standardisée. Il s'agit d'une autre étape du processus visant à ce que les Manitobains aient un meilleur aperçu des activités du gouvernement et des répercussions de celles-ci sur la province. Ce processus a été amorcé en 2005 avec la publication du document *Rapport aux Manitobains sur le rendement — Document de travail 2005*, qui se trouve sur Internet à : www.gov.mb.ca/finance/mbperformance/perf02.fr.html.

Les indicateurs de rendement dans les rapports annuels des ministères ont pour objectif de fournir aux Manitobains des renseignements valables et utiles sur les activités du gouvernement, en tant que complément des résultats financiers. Certains renseignements incorporent des données recueillies par le gouvernement provincial, alors que d'autres montrent des données rassemblées par des organismes externes. À mesure que le processus évolue, un éventail de mesures actuelles, nouvelles ou proposées pourrait être inclus dans le rapport dans les années à venir.

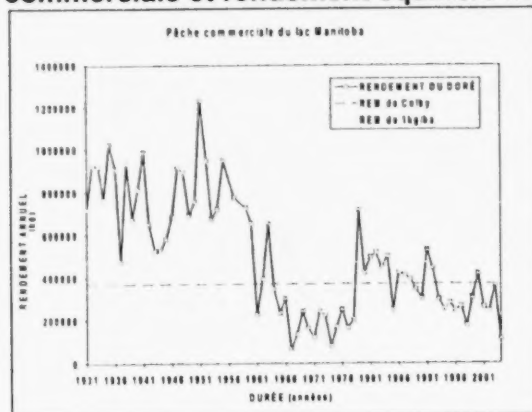
Nous accordons beaucoup d'importance à vos commentaires sur la mesure de la performance. Vous pouvez nous les envoyer, ainsi que toute question, à mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

Élément mesuré et méthode utilisée	Justification de l'importance de la mesure de cet élément	Valeur la plus récente pour cet indicateur	Évolution de la tendance pour cet indicateur	Commentaires, récentes mesures, liens vers des rapports
On mesure la situation des populations de poissons en comparant la production commerciale des espèces les plus précieuses (p. ex., le doré jaune) au rendement équilibré maximal (REM) prévu pour quatre importantes pêcheries commerciales (lac Cedar, lac Manitoba, lac Winnipeg et lac Winnipegosis).	Il est important de mesurer la situation de ces populations de poissons, car elle constitue un indicateur de la santé de l'écosystème aquatique ainsi que des possibilités économiques pour les pêcheurs. Il importe également de comparer la production des espèces très recherchées au REM prévu, car : 1. la récolte d'espèces qui demeurent	Voir les graphiques ci-dessous.	5. Lac Winnipegosis : on constate un effondrement des populations. 6. Lac Manitoba : la production diminue depuis longtemps. 7. Lac Cedar : la récente augmentation de la production est attribuable à la fermeture qui a duré 5 ans parce qu'on avait constaté une diminution de la pêche. 8. Lac Winnipeg : la production atteint des niveaux sans précédent, mais la grande quantité de nutriments et d'espèces envahissantes menace la stabilité.	Lac Winnipegosis : le rapport sur le rétablissement des populations de dorés jaunes soumis par le conseil de gestion est en attente d'approbation. Lac Manitoba : la mise sur pied d'un conseil de gestion qui examinera les plans de pêche a été annoncée. La nomination de ses membres et son établissement officiel sont en cours. Lac Cedar : le rétablissement complet des populations de poissons n'est pas encore terminé. Les normes de pêche ont récemment été modifiées et le nouveau plan de gestion sera mis en œuvre en juin 2006. Lac Winnipeg : à venir.

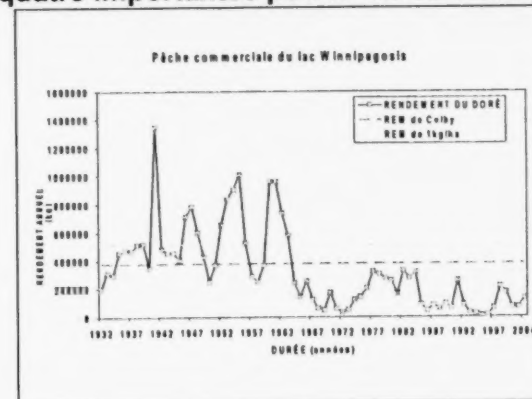
Élément mesuré et méthode utilisée	Justification de l'importance de la mesure de cet élément	Valeur la plus récente pour cet indicateur	Évolution de la tendance pour cet indicateur	Commentaires, récentes mesures, liens vers des rapports
	précieuses est un signe d'abondance (elle est moins influencée par les facteurs du marché, p. ex., le prix déboursé).			REMARQUE : La hausse du dollar canadien et l'augmentation des coûts (p. ex., le prix de l'essence, les règlements de la <i>Loi sur la marine marchande du Canada</i> exigeant que les activités respectent certaines normes de sécurité, etc.) ont réduit les revenus des pêcheurs.

Production commerciale et rendement équilibré maximal (REM) pour quatre importantes pêcheries du Manitoba

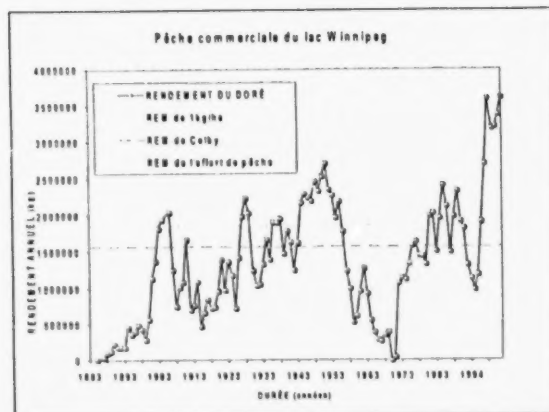
Lac Manitoba



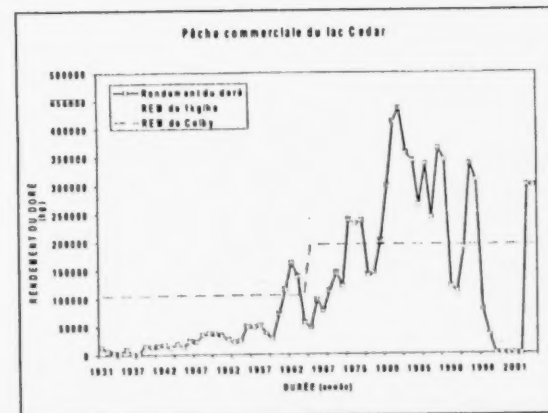
Lac Winnipegosis



Lac Winnipeg

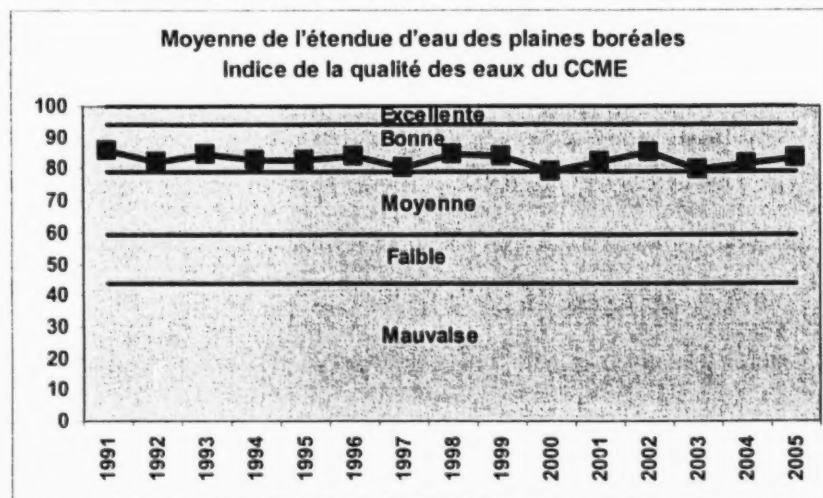
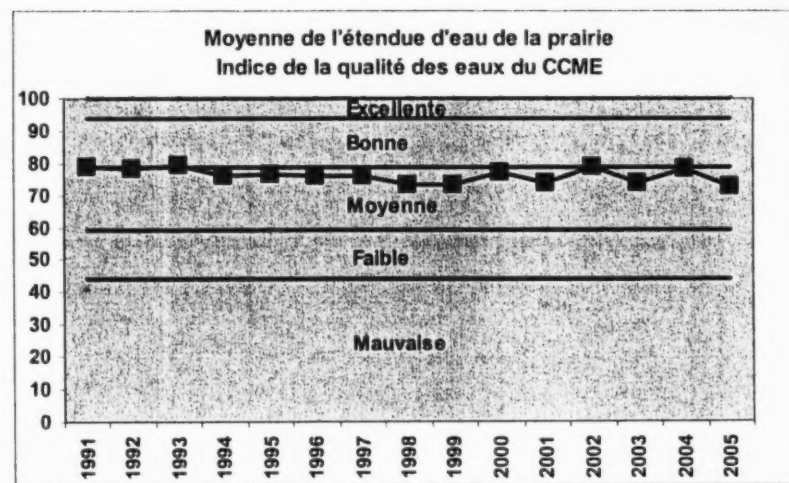
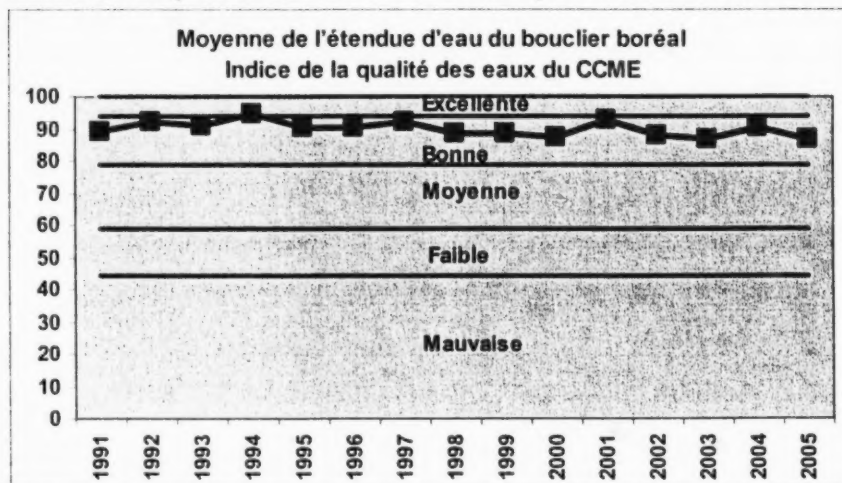


Lac Cedar



Élément mesuré et méthode utilisée	Justification de l'importance de la mesure de cet élément	Valeur la plus récente pour cet indicateur	Évolution de la tendance pour cet indicateur	Commentaires, récentes mesures, liens vers des rapports
On mesure la qualité de l'eau au Manitoba en évaluant les données sur la qualité de l'eau à l'aide de l'indice de la qualité des eaux du CCME.	Il est important de mesurer la qualité de l'eau si l'on veut protéger l'eau potable, les poissons et les autres formes de vie aquatique, les loisirs et d'autres utilisations importantes de l'eau.	Les données de 2005 sont les plus récentes dont on dispose. Dans l'écozone des Prairies, l'indice de la qualité des eaux du CCME était de 73, ce qui représente une qualité « moyenne ». Dans l'écozone des plaines boréales, l'indice de la qualité des eaux du CCME était de 83, ce qui représente une « bonne » qualité. Dans l'écozone du bouclier boréal, l'indice de la qualité des eaux du CCME était de 86, ce qui représente une « bonne » qualité.	Au Manitoba, l'indice de la qualité des eaux demeure stable depuis 1991 (voir les graphiques ci-dessous).	Il s'agit de l'un des indicateurs de rendement figurant à la page 80 du <i>Rapport aux Manitobains sur le rendement – Document de travail 2005</i> préparé par Finances Manitoba, que l'on peut trouver à l'adresse : http://www.gov.mb.ca/finance/mbperformance/performance.fr.pdf. Cet indice de la qualité des eaux permet de comparer plusieurs paramètres importants relatifs à la qualité de l'eau à des normes établies, à des objectifs ou à des lignes directrices. Évalué sur une longue période, il constitue un indicateur utile de la façon dont la qualité de l'eau évolue. Depuis le début des années 1970, on a surveillé de façon pratiquement constante la qualité de l'eau dans 40 à 50 endroits d'un bout à l'autre du Manitoba. Les données annuelles recueillies à ces endroits sont utilisées dans l'indice de la qualité des eaux.

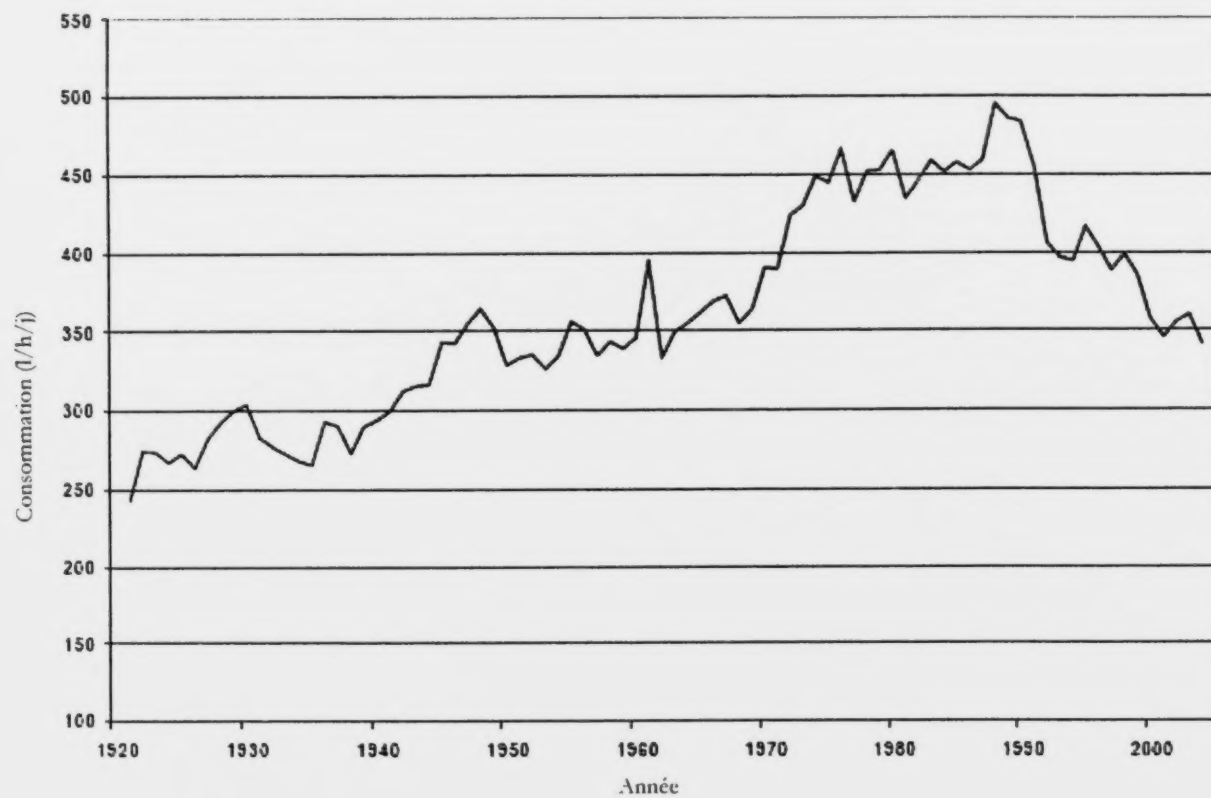
Indice de la qualité des eaux du CCME pour le Manitoba



Élément mesuré et méthode utilisée	Justification de l'importance de la mesure de cet élément	Valeur la plus récente pour cet indicateur	Évolution de la tendance pour cet indicateur	Commentaires, récentes mesures, liens vers des rapports
On mesure l'efficacité de la gestion des risques d'inondation dans les collectivités vulnérables en effectuant le suivi du nombre de domiciles et de collectivités de la vallée de la rivière Rouge ayant été élevés à un niveau correspondant à celui des inondations de 1997, plus 2 pieds.	Il est important de mesurer l'efficacité de la gestion des risques d'inondation, car les Manitobains peuvent être victimes à la fois des surplus et de la rareté de l'eau, qui nuisent à la prospérité ainsi qu'à la santé et à la sécurité des humains.	Depuis 1997, 1820 (95 %) des domiciles et des entreprises de la vallée de la rivière Rouge ont chacun été élevés à un niveau correspondant à celui des inondations de 1997, plus 2 pieds. De plus, 14 collectivités de la vallée de la rivière Rouge ont également été élevées à un niveau correspondant à celui des inondations de 1997, plus 2 pieds.	Chaque année, il y a amélioration.	Dans le cadre de l'administration de la <i>Loi sur l'aménagement hydraulique</i>, toute nouvelle construction dans la vallée de la rivière Rouge doit se trouver à un niveau correspondant à celui des inondations de 1997, plus 2 pieds. Les travaux aux ouvrages de protection contre les inondations de Ralls Island et de Deloraine sont en cours. Actuellement, la cartographie des zones exposées aux inondations est évaluée et mise à jour en vue de déterminer les propriétés vulnérables. Des études menées conjointement avec le gouvernement fédéral et visant à accroître les capacités du barrage et du réservoir de Shellmouth sont actuellement en cours. L'agrandissement du canal de dérivation de la rivière Rouge est en cours et respecte les délais prévus. Au printemps de l'exercice 2005-2006, toutes les digues ont fonctionné adéquatement et il n'y a eu aucun bris. Le fonctionnement du barrage de Shellmouth et du système de dérivation de Portage a réduit les inondations le long de la rivière Assiniboine. Le fonctionnement du canal de dérivation de la rivière Rouge a grandement réduit les débits de pointe de crue à Winnipeg au cours de 2005 et 2006.

Élément mesuré et méthode utilisée	Justification de l'importance de la mesure de cet élément	Valeur la plus récente pour cet indicateur	Évolution de la tendance pour cet indicateur	Commentaires, récentes mesures, liens vers des rapports
On mesure l'empreinte environnementale associée à l'utilisation de l'eau de même que l'efficacité des programmes de sensibilisation aux questions liées à l'eau au Manitoba en examinant la consommation d'eau par habitant, tant en ce qui concerne l'usage domestique qu'industriel (Winnipeg, Brandon et Portage). Actuellement, on ne mesure ces éléments qu'en milieu urbain.	Il est important de mesurer cette empreinte environnementale et l'efficacité des programmes de sensibilisation, car : • on veut réduire cette empreinte environnementale; • la consommation d'eau par habitant influence les besoins en infrastructures; • l'intensité d'utilisation des ressources en eau constitue l'un des indicateurs clés d'environnement de l'OCDE.	En 2004 dans la ville de Winnipeg, la consommation d'eau était de 341,9 litres par habitant par jour (l/h/j). En 2005 dans la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, la consommation d'eau était de 385,4 l/h/j, si on exclut la consommation d'eau des usines Simplot et McCains, et de 969 l/h/j, si on les inclut. En 2005 dans la ville de Brandon, la consommation d'eau était de 229,7 l/h/j en ce qui concerne exclusivement l'usage résidentiel, et de 450,2 l/h/j pour les usages résidentiel et commercial combinés.	La tendance en ce qui concerne la consommation d'eau générale (résidentielle et commerciale) pour la ville de Winnipeg indique une diminution constante. Elle est passée de 495,2 l/h/j en 1988 à 341,9 l/h/j en 2004 (voir le graphique ci-dessous). Aucune tendance en ce qui concerne la consommation d'eau générale pour les villes de Brandon ou de Portage-la-Prairie n'est disponible à ce jour.	Dans son document intitulé <i>Indicateurs clés d'environnement de l'OCDE</i>, l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques définit l'intensité d'utilisation des ressources en eau comme étant un indicateur clé d'environnement. Cet indicateur établit un lien avec des projets nationaux et internationaux. Environnement Canada et les provinces se servent de l'utilisation des ressources en eau pour mesurer l'efficacité des programmes et des activités visant à sensibiliser la population à l'importance et à la valeur de l'eau. Cet indicateur permet également de mesurer l'efficacité des programmes de régulation de la demande axés sur l'augmentation de l'approvisionnement en eau. Actuellement, on ne mesure la consommation d'eau et la sensibilisation à cet égard qu'en milieu urbain, mais on s'emploiera à étendre cette mesure à tout le Manitoba.

Consommation d'eau par habitant pour la ville de Winnipeg (nombre de litres par jour)



Élément mesuré et méthode utilisée	Justification de l'importance de la mesure de cet élément	Valeur la plus récente pour cet indicateur	Évolution de la tendance pour cet indicateur	Commentaires, récentes mesures, liens vers des rapports
On mesure la qualité des installations d'approvisionnement en eau potable publiques, semi-publiques et privées du Manitoba. (1) Pour ce faire, on examine les résultats d'analyses d'échantillons d'eau et on les compare aux normes sanitaires et visuelles établies quant à la qualité microbienne et chimique.	Il est important de mesurer la qualité de l'eau potable du Manitoba afin de réduire les risques pour la santé publique que pourrait causer la consommation d'eau contenant : • des bactéries, des virus ou des protozoaires pathogènes; • des contaminants chimiques qui pourraient entraîner des problèmes de santé tels qu'un risque accru de cancer.	83 % des réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau publics desservant plus de 90 % de la population manitobaine respectaient les Recommandations pour la qualité de l'eau potable au Canada en ce qui concerne la qualité bactérienne. Comme les règlements qui les régissent sont récents, aucune donnée n'existe actuellement pour les réseaux semi-publics et privés.	Au cours des trois dernières années, le nombre de réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau publics conformes aux recommandations est passé de 72 à 83 %.	Le site Web de l'Office de l'eau potable. Un rapport annuel est obligatoire en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la qualité de l'eau potable</i>. Des documents techniques se trouvent sur le site Web. La participation aux comités fédéraux-provinciaux-territoriaux. Le site Web de Santé Canada. Deux nouveaux règlements doivent être adoptés en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la qualité de l'eau potable</i>. Ils comprennent le recours à des permis de construction et d'exploitation pour les exploitants des réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau, des inspections prévues et imprévues des installations, des contrôles de la qualité prévus ainsi que la formation continue du personnel des services publics et la sensibilisation de la population. L'octroi des permis et licences permet de veiller au respect ou au dépassement de normes minimales en matière de génie et de construction. Les inspections permettent de s'assurer que les installations se conforment à des normes minimales au chapitre du déroulement des activités et de la qualité de l'eau et qu'elles rendent constamment des comptes à la population. Toutes les activités sont axées sur l'importance de la protection de la santé publique grâce à l'assurance de la qualité et de la fiabilité des approvisionnements en eau et entretiennent la confiance de la population.

Publications

Fisheries

Manitoba 2006 Angling Guide
A Profile of Manitoba's Commercial Fishery

Water

Assiniboine Delta Aquifer Management Plan (produced in partnership with 45 local stakeholder agencies).
Assiniboine River Water Quality Study. Lake of the Prairies to the City of Brandon
Stephenfield Lake Watershed Management Plan, June 2005 (Produced in partnership with 19 local stakeholder agencies)
Swan Lake Basin Management Plan (produced in partnership with 28 local stakeholder agencies).
Water Quality Assessment of Wekuslo Lake, Manitoba, Canada. (April 2005)

Legislation

The Conservation Agreements Act, C.C.S.M. chapter C173
The Conservation Districts Act, C.C.S.M. chapter C175
The Drinking Water Safety Act, C.C.S.M. chapter D101
The Dyking Authority Act, C.C.S.M. chapter D110
The Fisheries Act, C.C.S.M. chapter F90 [except Part III]
The Fishermen's Assistance and Polluters' Liability Act, C.C.S.M. chapter F100
The Manitoba Floodway Authority Act, C.C.S.M. chapter F133
The Ground Water and Water Well Act, C.C.S.M. chapter G110
The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Act, C.C.S.M. chapter H3
The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, C.C.S.M. chapter L30
The Manitoba Natural Resources Transfer Act (as it relates to water and fisheries), C.C.S.M. chapter N30
The Natural Resources Agreement Act, 1938, C.C.S.M. chapter N40
An Act to ratify a certain Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Manitoba, C.C.S.M. chapter N50
The Red River Floodway Act, C.C.S.M. chapter R32
The Water Power Act, C.C.S.M. chapter W60
The Water Protection Act, C.C.S.M. chapter W65
The Water Resources Administration Act, C.C.S.M. chapter W70
The Water Resources Conservation Act, C.C.S.M. chapter W72
The Water Rights Act, C.C.S.M. chapter W80
The Manitoba Water Services Board Act, C.C.S.M. chapter W90
The Water Supply Commissions Act, C.C.S.M. chapter W100

and:

Manitoba Fishery Regulations made pursuant to section 43 of the *Fisheries Act* (Canada)

As per Schedule "Q", Order-In-Council 395/2003



